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Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume 2

Inorganic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater

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Water Quality Criteria Data Book, Vol. 2
INORGANIC CHEMICAL POLLUTION OF FRESHWATER

by

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for the

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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ABSTRACT

A survey of the literature dealing with inorganic chemical compounds was conducted to obtain and reference data relevant to the establishment of water quality criteria. More than 5,000 publications were reviewed. While nearly 300 inorganic species may exist in freshwater only 87 were identified in the literature. A wide distribution in concentrations in potable and polluted water was found.

Data on acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and teratogenicity of inorganic chemicals have been tabulated. Because of the design of most of these toxicological determinations, it is difficult to extrapolate from this data to human health. This inability is furthered in that the concentrations of many materials in freshwater are reported in terms of elemental analysis alone without reference to the ionic or complex form of the material. However, toxicity varies with the complex ion and oxidation state.

Correlations have been made of minimum lethal oral dose versus maximum concentrations reported in freshwater, and of minimum chronic toxic dose versus maximum concentration reported in drinking water. Examples of inorganic species which approach a safety limit have been observed.

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CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	Conclusions	1
II	Recommendations	3
III	Introduction	5
IV	Methods and Approach	7
V	Problems in Data Interpretation	9
VI	Inorganic Chemicals in Freshwater	11
VII	Toxicity of Inorganic Chemicals	111
VIII	Sources of Inorganic Chemicals in Freshwater	221
IX	Quality Criteria	233
X	Health Effects of Inorganic Chemicals in Freshwater	251
XI	References	255
XII	Index	275

FIGURES

		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Relationship between lethality and concentrations reported in freshwater in the United States	244
2	Relationship between chronic toxicity and concentrations reported in drinking water in the United States	246
3	Relationship between chronic toxicity and concentrations reported in freshwater in the United States	248

TABLES

<u>No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	Listing of potential inorganic pollutants in freshwater	13
II	Concentration of inorganic pollutants in freshwater	19
III	Mammalian acute toxicity of inorganic chemicals	113
IV	Mammalian chronic toxicity of inorganic chemicals	139
V	Carcinogenicity in mammals of inorganic chemicals	189
Va	Carcinogenicity in mammals of inorganic chemicals examined by routes of administration other than oral	196
VI	Mutagenicity and teratogenicity of inorganic chemicals	215
VII	Sources of inorganic pollutants found in freshwater	222
VIIa	Sources of inorganic chemicals	224
VIII	Reported permissible concentrations of inorganic pollutants in freshwater	235
IX	Ranking of reported acute minimum lethal oral doses in mammals	240
X	Acute toxicity ranking of inorganic pollutants in freshwater as determined by LD ₅₀ in mammals using oral administration	241
XI	Ranking of reported oral threshold doses	243

SECTION I

CONCLUSIONS

1. A survey of available literature on inorganic chemical pollution of water disclosed that 266 inorganic chemicals, because of solubility and other properties, can potentially pollute fresh water. Of these, 87 have been identified as being present in fresh water.
2. Although evidence which directly relates the presence of inorganic chemicals in water with human health occurs more frequently with inorganic chemicals than with organic chemicals, specific information as regards dose is generally lacking.
3. The reported sources of inorganic chemicals in freshwater are, except for a few used as pesticides, fertilizers and detergents, almost entirely industrial and municipal in origin.
4. Concentrations of chemicals in freshwater in the US were reported almost exclusively for basic elements. Since health effects are dependent upon the form of the elements reported, it is difficult to relate this information to health with any degree of certainty. In addition, the toxicity information available, though providing substantial detail, presented relatively little information which would be useful in determining safety levels for acute exposure and safety criteria for long-term exposure. In particular, data on chronic threshold or maximum "no-effect" doses are virtually non-existent. Some inorganic compounds at appropriate doses show beneficial long-term effects.
5. The proportion of inorganic chemicals which are carcinogenic is only somewhat smaller than that for organic compounds (18% vs. 22.5%) and, like organic chemicals, all compounds examined for mutagenicity are positive. On the other hand, the proportion of teratogenic inorganic chemicals is much less than that for organic compounds (20% vs. 62.5%).
6. Examination of the relationship between highest concentrations of inorganic chemicals reported in water and lowest doses of these reported to have produced a lethal or a chronic effect show that not only is raw freshwater in some localities unfit for consumption, but also some drinking water supplies are a hazard to health.

SECTION II

RECOMMENDATIONS

As it has been noted in the Abstract, factual information upon which quality criteria of water can be rationally based is generally lacking in the literature. Thus, while it is not possible to make specific recommendations concerning new threshold or permissible limits of inorganic chemicals in freshwater, we believe it important to say a few words under this heading concerning the need for directed toxicological investigation designed to provide such information. It is our belief that only through a more directed accumulation of such data will it be possible in the future to establish extensive, valid water quality criteria for man.

If in fact it is desirable, as we believe, to discover and relate to man the toxicity of those chemicals known to exist in freshwater then it is axiomatic that chronic toxicity data must be generated using that form of the inorganic material present in water and a mammalian species to which that material should be administered orally at reasonable concentrations. We recognize that such a research program would indeed be formidable, but it is also believed that in its absence the continued accumulation of data on the concentration of toxic chemicals in water will be ineffective insofar as the ability to use this data in determining what water supplies may be safe for human consumption.

The generation of data relative to carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and teratogenicity is a greater problem and, while we would recommend that a systematic identification of these hazards be conducted, cost of such an undertaking make it prohibitive except on a selected basis. Unfortunately, such selection usually results from publicity directed at a particular chemical species and, since studies of carcinogenicity require an extended period of time, results pertinent to question of safety usually result a number of years after the initial concern.

We further recommend the summarizing and referencing of the world-wide literature on water quality criteria as it relates to radionuclides in freshwater. Such a report would seem a logical complement to the existing report on organic chemicals in freshwater and this report on inorganic chemicals in freshwater.

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SECTION III

INTRODUCTION

This report on the relationship between inorganic chemical pollution of freshwater and health is an extension of the report entitled, "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater," and is, therefore, supplementary in nature. Many of the general statements made in the earlier report also apply in this instance. This is particularly true for the introduction, quality of the literature, and general remarks referable to quality criteria. On the other hand, the approach has been different to the extent that since the inorganic chemicals consist of a finite list of elements and their ionic forms, compounds and complexes, the search for pertinent information was in large part directed by this listing. The informational content in the two studies does differ somewhat. For example, the organic chemical study contains a much greater amount of chronic toxicity information relevant to "no-effect" or "threshold doses." Pertinent foreign literature was generally lacking for inorganic chemicals, however.

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SECTION IV

METHODS AND APPROACH

LITERATURE SEARCH

More than 5000 publications, the titles and abstracts of which appeared to be pertinent, were collected. Of these, 273 were found to have information which could be used. In carrying out the literature search, the sources explored were essentially the same as those listed in the report entitled, "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater." Where possible, only available, recent information was used.

QUALITY OF LITERATURE

As with the literature reviewed for "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater," the quality of the literature searched was not of high order. Information concerning origin of pollutant and its geographical location from the point at which the sample was taken for study was rarely reported. Descriptions of the waters being investigated were generally lacking, while a large body of literature was devoted to extensive examination of inorganic chemicals which have little relationship to health but a pertinent relationship to the quality of water for domestic and industrial purposes. Toxicity information characterizing dose relationships, which would be useful in arriving at quality criteria, was also generally lacking. Only a few chronic toxicity studies presented information pertinent to the problem of determining health standards. Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity studies rarely performed dose-relationship investigations which are of considerable importance due to the fact that measures to entirely eliminate such compounds from freshwater are not a practical possibility in a significant number of instances. Therefore, we ought to know levels which can be tolerated with safety on a long-term basis. Nearly all the literature concerned with determinations of inorganic chemicals in water failed to identify the form of the element found. This is of importance because of the high variability in toxicity between different forms of the same element.

INFORMATION EXTRACTED

The concentrations of chemicals in water were obtained together with information as to source and location. Toxicity information including carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity was obtained along with available data on duration, dose-effects, comparison of results with control data, species of animals used, effects perceived, and other information likely to be pertinent. Where possible, only the oral route of administration was considered; where this was not available alternative routes of administration were presented and denoted as such. Toxicity data obtained with non-mammalian species could be excluded from this report, as opposed to the organic chemical study in which data on fish was used because of the paucity of pertinent mammalian data.

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SECTION V

PROBLEMS IN DATA INTERPRETATION

It should be readily apparent that water contains a mixture of ions. It is logical to assume that the presence of diverse chemical species can either potentiate or mitigate the toxicity of one particular constituent of interest by causing further damage at the site of action, interfering with detoxification mechanisms, competing for the active site, competing for a transport pathway, etc. Unfortunately, toxicity data is collected entirely on pure compounds, and the results of measurements of the water concentration of potentially hazardous materials are usually reported in isolation. Because of the lack of relevant data, we have had to ignore what may be an important consideration.

In our previous report on organic chemical pollution of freshwater and health, comments were made concerning the inadequacy of the analytical methods used on water samples for the determination of the potential health effects of organic pollutants. While most of these arguments apply to this study, further emphasis should be placed on the importance of determining the true identity of materials found in water. As can be seen in Table II, in which the concentration of inorganic materials found in water is listed, except for a few materials such as bicarbonate, no statement is made concerning the ionic form of the materials. This is presumably the result of performing many of these analyses by atomic absorption spectroscopy which does not differentiate between various ionic forms. However, in many cases just the parent elements have been identified. Since toxicity is based upon the various ionic species, the data is of little value in applying pertinent toxicity information and evaluating the hazards to health.

Both the ionic species with different oxidation numbers and the various oxidized and complex forms of the elements are important. A few examples can best illustrate this consideration. Chromium ion in the +6 oxidation state shows a chronic toxicity when administered at 5 mg/l/day. Chromium with a +3 oxidation number, however, does not show any toxicity at this dose level. Tellurium with a +6 oxidation number has been reported to be a positive carcinogen. However, tellurium with a +4 oxidation number has been demonstrated in like experiments to be negative insofar as cancer producing activity is concerned. Finally, in terms of acute toxicity, arsenite will kill animals at a dose of 18 mg/kg of body weight. However, arsenate ion is more than 10 times less toxic, causing lethal effects at 238 mg/kg. These examples should show the importance of improving analytical methods to differentiate chemical species if this data is to be applied to questions of human health.

In the study on organic pollutants, we dealt extensively with the problem of choosing model animal species. The same consideration applies here. For instance, when niobium ion was tested in the mouse it was found to decrease the growth rate but increase the longevity of the animal. However, when tested in the rat, the growth rate was significantly increased while the longevity was decreased. In neither species was survival affected. In trying to extrapolate to man, there is no basis for determining whether man reacts like the rat or mouse.

In reviewing the literature, difficulty in making objective determinations of toxicity are hindered by the increased publicity and speculation in the area of the health hazard of pollutants. Thus, the current strong emphasis on mercury pollution has focused attention in that direction. On the basis of its concentration in water, mercury in water *per se* is much less of a problem to human health than a number of other compounds found in the course of this study. The mercuric ion has been reported as being present mainly in slit and not in water. The high concentrations of mercury approaching what might be toxic levels are never found in water but in hydrophobic materials in which they can be concentrated (such as the flesh of fish). Another area of speculation relates to the potential toxicity of nitrates resulting from an interaction of this ion with secondary amines so as to yield nitrosoamines with carcinogenic capability. However, since such reactions in dilute aqueous media remain in the realm of speculation, we have not included information indicating nitrites as toxic in this sense.

As opposed to the organic pollutants, some inorganic compounds appear to be beneficial. There apparently is an optimal level of fluoride at which beneficial results are obtained. The same is true of iodine. Increasing interest is being expressed on the association between cardiovascular disease and the mineral content of water. A definite correlation between increased cardiovascular disease, bronchitis, and other causes of death has been made with the calcium content of waters (35). Such information found in the literature, however, is not directly pertinent to the direction of this study, but it has occasionally been included with data on the toxicity of such materials.

SECTION VI

INORGANIC CHEMICALS IN FRESHWATER

POTENTIAL INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESHWATER

Table I lists the non-radioactive inorganic pollutants which we believe are of potential concern in freshwater. The list has been compiled from among all those potential ions, salts, and organometallic compounds which theoretically might be found in freshwater. Specifically, only those compounds which are both soluble and stable in water are included. Since most inorganic compounds which are soluble in water ionize, the list is composed primarily of ions.

Although an unlimited number of inorganic compounds theoretically exist, those expected in freshwater are limited to those contained in this list. The major reason for this is that many inorganic compounds and organometallic compounds do not occur in any significant extent in nature, nor are they involved in industrial processes which would release them into freshwater. Also, the long list of salts to be found in various reference volumes are not pertinent to the potential inorganic pollutants of freshwater. As mentioned above, these salts are either insoluble or they dissociate to ions in water such that those specific combinations of cations with anions which yield salts are not relevant to water pollution.

Even when one considers the ions alone, however, most can be discounted from being in water. This is because most are laboratory curiosities which in the presence of the hydrolytic and oxidative environment decompose upon solution. Thus, most complex ions in dilute solution become simpler ionic species: oxides become hydroxides, hydrides release hydrogen, etc. Disproportionation and neutralization reactions are also important.

Another factor to be considered is hydration effects. Metals, for instance, cannot be found as pollutants in freshwater but only in sediments. Although justification can be made for considering such sediments in suspension to be part of the water and thus involved in health effects, we have not done so here. Thus, in the text and tables, an uncharged elemental chemical species refers to an undefined ionic or other soluble form of the parent element. Certain metals, of course, do become hydrated and ionized upon addition to water.

The reaction of metallic sodium to yield sodium ion in water is well known. In this fashion we have considered only those forms of elements which would be present in water and these are the inorganic chemicals which are listed in Table I. Thus, liquid bromine can exist dissolved in water. Likewise, oxygen gas can exist in water in a dissolved form. However, with a gas such as sulphur dioxide (SO_2), the form found in water is the sulfite ion and it is only this form of SO_2 which has been considered here.

Insofar as the organometallic compounds and a few non-charged inorganic compounds are concerned, solubility is the limiting factor. Those compounds which are defined as insoluble, although perhaps reaching minute levels in water, have not been considered as being pollutants. Therefore, most of the organometallic compounds are excluded.

One further note should be made concerning carbon. One entry exists in the Table for "elemental" carbon. However, this is included only as an example. Except for carbonate and bicarbonate ions, we have considered that measures of the carbon content of water refer to organic species which have been included in our previous report on the "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater."

TABLE I - LISTING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

Aluminum	Al	Boron	B
aluminum ion	Al ⁺⁺⁺	boron ion	B ⁺⁺⁺
Antimony	Sb	metaborate	BO ₂ ⁻
stibous	Sb ⁺⁺⁺	peroxyborate	BO ₃ ⁻
stibic	Sb ⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺	borate	BO ₃ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
triethylantimony	Sb(C ₂ H ₅) ₃	diborate	B ₂ O ₅ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
Argon	A	tetraborate	B ₄ O ₇ ⁻
Arsenic	As	pentaborate	B ₅ O ₈ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
arsenous	As ⁺⁺⁺	borotungstate	BW ₁₂ O ₄₀ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
arsenic	As ⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺	organoborate	RBO ₂ H ⁻
arsenide	As ⁻⁻⁻	trimethylboron	B(CH ₃) ₃
metaarsenite	AsO ₂ ⁻	decaborane	B ₁₀ H ₁₄
arsenite	AsO ₃ ⁻	Bromine	Br
metaarsenate	AsO ₃ ⁻⁻⁻⁻	bromide	Br ⁻
arsenate	AsO ₄ ⁻⁻⁻⁻	bromate	BrO ₃ ⁻
cacodylate	As(CH ₃) ₂ ⁺⁺	hypobromate	BrO ⁻
methylarsenate	HasCH ₃ ⁻	bromaurate	AuBr ₄ ⁻
phenylarsenate	C ₆ H ₅ AsO ₃ H ⁻	bromoplatinate	PtBr ₆ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
arsine	H ₃ As	bromoselenate	SeBr ₆ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
trimethylarsine	As(CH ₃) ₃	bromostannate	SnBr ₆ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
tetramethyldiarsyl	As ₂ (CH ₃) ₄	liquid bromine	Br ₂
Barium	Ba	Cadmium	Cd
barium ion	Ba ⁺⁺	cadmium ion	Cd ⁺⁺
Beryllium	Be	Calcium	Ca
beryllium ion	Be ⁺⁺	calcium ion	Ca ⁺⁺
Bismuth	Bi	Carbon	C
bismuthous	Bi ⁺⁺	carbonate	CO ₃ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
bismuthic	Bi ⁺⁺⁺	bicarbonate	HCO ₃ ⁻
		carbon monoxide	CO
		carbon dioxide	CO ₂
		carbonyl sulfide	COS
		carbon disulfide	CS ₂

TABLE I -(CONT.) - LISTING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

Cerium	Ce	Fluorine	F
cerrous	Ce ⁺⁺⁺	fluoride	F ⁻
ceric	Ce ⁺⁺⁺⁺	fluoborate	BF ₄ ⁻
Cesium	Cs	hexabluophosphate	PF ₆ ⁻
cesium ion	Cs ⁺	fluorophosphate	PO ₃ F ⁻
Chlorine	Cl	difluorophosphate	PO ₂ F ₂ ⁻
chloride	Cl ⁻	fluosilicate	SiF ₆ ⁻⁻⁻
hypochlorite	ClO ⁻	fluoaluminate	AlF ₆ ⁻⁻⁻
chlorate	ClO ₃ ⁻	fluosulfonate	SO ₃ F ⁻
perchlorate	ClO ₄ ⁻	fluorine gas	F ₂
chloraurate	AuCl ₄ ⁻	Gadolinium	Gd
chloroplatinate	PtCl ₆ ⁻⁻⁻	Gallium	Ga
chlorostannate	SnCl ₆ ⁻⁻⁻	Germanium	Ge
chloroplumbate	PbCl ₆ ⁻⁻⁻	ethylgermanium oxide	(C ₂ H ₅ GeO) ₂ O
chlorine gas	Cl ₂	Gold	Au
Chromium	Cr	aurous	Au ⁺
chromous	Cr ⁺⁺	auric	Au ⁺⁺⁺
chromic	Cr ⁺⁺⁺	Hafnium	Hf
chromate	CrO ₄ ⁻⁻⁻	Helium	He
peroxychromate	CrO ₈ ⁻⁻⁻	Holmium	Ho
dichromate	Cr ₂ O ₇ ⁻⁻⁻	Hydrogen	H
Cobalt	Co	hydrogen ion	H ⁺
cobaltous	Co ⁺⁺	hydrogen gas	H ₂
cobaltic	Co ⁺⁺⁺	deuterium	D
Copper	Cu	Indium	In
cuprous	Cu ⁺	Iodine	I
cupric	Cu ⁺⁺	iodide	I ⁻
Dysprosium	Dy	iodate	IO ₃ ⁻
Erbium	Er	periodate	IO ₄ ⁻⁻⁻
Europium	Eu	paraperiodate	HIO ₅ ⁻⁻⁻
		iodine solid	I ₂

TABLE I (CONT.) - LISTING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

Iridium	Ir	Neodymium	Nd
Iron	Fe	Neon	Ne
ferrous	Fe ⁺⁺	Nickel	Ni
ferric	Fe ⁺⁺⁺	nickelous	Ni ⁺⁺
ferrocyanide	Fe(CN) ₆ ⁻⁻⁻⁻	hexaminenickel	Ni(NH ₃) ₆ ⁻⁻
ferricyanide	Fe(CN) ₆ ⁻⁻⁻⁻	Niobium	Nb
Krypton	Kr	Nitrogen	N
Lanthanum	La	azide	N ₃ ⁻
Lead	Pb	nitrite	NO ₂ ⁻
plumbic	Pb ⁺⁺	nitrate	NO ₃ ⁻
plumbate	PbO ₄ ⁻⁻⁻⁻	cyanide	CN ⁻
Lithium	Li	cyanate	OCN ⁻
lithium ion	Li ⁺	thiocyanate	SCN ⁻
Lutetium	Lu	ammonium	NH ₄ ⁺
Magnesium	Mg	carbamate	NH ₂ CO ₂ ⁻
magnesium ion	Mg ⁺⁺	cyanaurate	Au(CN) ₄ ⁻
Manganese	Mn	cyanocobaltate	Co(CN) ₆ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
manganous	Mn ⁺⁺	nitrogen gas	N ₂
manganic	Mn ⁺⁺⁺	nitrous oxide	N ₂ O
permanganate	MnO ₄ ⁻	nitric oxide	NO
manganate	MnO ₄ ⁻⁻	hydrazine	NH ₂ NH ₂
Mercury	Hg	hydroxylamine	NH ₂ OH
mercurous	Hg ⁺	Osmium	Os
mercuric	Hg ⁺⁺	Oxygen	O
ammonomercuric	Hg(NH ₂) ⁺	peroxide	O ₂ ⁻⁻
organomercuric	RHg ⁺	hydroxide	OH ⁻
diorganomercury	HgR ₂	oxygen gas	O ₂
Molybdenum	Mo	ozone	O ₃
molybdic	Mo ⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺	Palladium	Pd
molybdate	MoO ₄ ⁻⁻		
paramolybdate	Mo ₇ O ₂₄ ⁻⁻⁻⁻		
phosphomolybdate	PMo ₁₂ O ₄₀ ⁻⁻⁻⁻		

TABLE I (CONT.) - LISTING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

Phosphorus	P	Silver	Ag
metaphosphate	PO_3^-	argentous	Ag^+
hypophosphate	PO_3^{--}	argentic	Ag^{++}
phosphite	PO_3^{---}	Sodium	Na
phosphate	PO_4^{---}	sodium ion	Na^+
pyrophosphate	$\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{--}$	Strontium	Sr
hypophosphite	H_2PO_2^-	strontium ion	Sr^{++}
phosphine	H_3P	Sulfur	S
Platinum	Pt	sulfide	S^{--}
platinic	Pt^{++++}	sulfite	SO_3^{--}
Potassium	K	sulfate	SO_4^{--}
potassium ion	K^+	thiosulfate	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{--}$
Praseodymium	Pr	hydrosulfite	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{--}$
Radium	Ra	pyrosulfite	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_5^{--}$
Rhenium	Re	dithionate	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_6^{--}$
perrhenate	ReO_4^-	pyrosulfate	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_7^{--}$
Rhodium	Rh	peroxydisulfate	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{--}$
Rubidium	Rb	trithionate	$\text{S}_3\text{O}_6^{--}$
rubidium ion	Rb^+	tetrathionate	$\text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{--}$
Ruthenium	Ru	pentathionate	$\text{S}_5\text{O}_6^{--}$
Samarium	Sm	sulfur dioxide	SO_2
Scandium	Sc	hydrogen sulfide	H_2S
Selenium	Se	Tantalum	Ta
selenium ion	Se^{++++}	Tellurium	Te
selenide	Se^{--}	tellurate	TeO_4^{--}
selenite	SeO_3^{--}	diethyl telluride	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Te}$
selenate	SeO_4^{--}	dimethyl telluro- nium-dichloride	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{Te}$
Silicon	Si	Terbium	Tb
metasilicate	SiO_3^{--}	Thallium	Tl
silicate	SiO_4^{--}	thallium ion	Tl^+
disilicate	$\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5^{--}$	Thorium	Th

TABLE I (CONT.) - LISTING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

Thulium	Tm
Tin	Sn
stannous	Sn ⁺⁺
stannic	Sn ⁺⁺⁺⁺
organostannic	RSn ⁺⁺⁺
diorganostannic	R ₂ Sn ⁺⁺
Titanium	Ti
Tungsten	W
tungsten ion	W ⁺⁺⁺⁺
tungstate	WO ₄ ⁻⁻
phosphotungstate	P(W ₃ O ₁₀) ₄ ⁻⁻⁻⁻
Uranium	U
uranous	U ⁺⁺⁺⁺
uranic	U ⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺
Vanadium	V
vanadate	VO ₃ ⁻
Xenon	Xe
Ytterbium	Yb
Yttrium	Y
Zinc	Zn
zinc ion	Zn ⁺⁺
Zirconium	Zr

CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESHWATER

Table II lists the concentrations of inorganic pollutants found in freshwater. Where large amounts of detailed information were available, average or range of concentrations are given with dates over which determinations were made. The source of the chemical is given where this information was available, together with the location where the sample was obtained. No attempt was made in searching through the literature to assess the quality of the quantitative results. Techniques used by different investigators, sampling methods, and the sensitivity of analytical procedures were not assessed. In almost every instance, the agent cited was the essential element, with no description of the ionic form included. Therefore, it is difficult to relate the reported concentrations to health because toxicity is dependent upon the ionic, salt, or complex forms of the element.

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Aluminum Al		New Jersey Surface water	1968	241
		1) spring flow	0.09-0.33	
		2) summer flow	0.08-0.31	
	Industrial waste, mine drainage	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive:	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.028 1962-67	
		Southeast Basin	0.022	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.117	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.030	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.141	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.056	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.018	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.017	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.213	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.068	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.050	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.333	
		California Basin	0.030	
		Great Basin	0.063	
		Alaska Basin	0.015	
			0.011	
		Yellowstone R. near Sidney, Mont.	2.760	111
			(max. conc.)	
	Weathering of rock	Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	1958-59	47,58
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.073-2.550	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.462-1.640	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.012-0.153	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.082-0.238	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.225-0.775	
		Moblie R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.281-1.050	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.004-0.818	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.060-1.110	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village Alaska	0.027-0.102	
			0.082	

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Aluminum (cont.)	Weathering of rock	Streams in California	Average: 0.015	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Potomac R. at Kitzmilller, Md.)	0.0-6.2 1964-65	178
	Weathering of rock and acid waters	Ohio R. Basin (max. at Trade- water R. at Olney, Ky.)	0.0-21.0 1964-65	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at St. Louis R. at Scanlon, Minn.)	0.3-1.3	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Cedar Creek near Columbia, Mo.)	0.0->6.0 1964-65	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Chippewa R. near Milan, Minn.)	0.0-2.9	180
		California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Malta, Colo. (max. at California Gulch)	<0.0025-11.6 1964-65	181
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Lehigh R. at Walnutport, Pa. - 1950)	0.0-1.7 1945-66	180
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Delaware	<0.0100-<0.0200	44
		New York	<0.0030-<0.0400	
Antimony Sb	Weathering of rock	Pennsylvania	<0.0100-<0.0200	
		Kentucky	<0.0090	
		Maryland	<0.0070-<0.0090	
		North Carolina	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Virginia	<0.0060-<0.0100	
		West Virginia	<0.0200	
		Alabama	<0.0030-<0.0300	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Antimony (cont.)	Selected drinking water supplies in:	Florida	<0.0100-<0.0200	1962-63 44
		Georgia	<0.0030-<0.0200	
		Mississippi	<0.0060-<0.0300	
		South Carolina	<0.0070	
		Tennessee	<0.0080-<0.0100	
		Illinois	<0.0200-<0.0300	
		Indiana	<0.0200-<0.0400	
		Michigan	<0.0020-<0.0200	
		Ohio	<0.0100-<0.0300	
		Wisconsin	<0.0200-<0.0300	
		Iowa	<0.0200-<0.0300	
		Kansas	<0.0300-<0.0500	
		Minnesota	<0.0040-<0.0100	
		Missouri	<0.0100-<0.0300	
		Nebraska	<0.0300-<0.0400	
		North Dakota	<0.0250-<0.0350	
		South Dakota	<0.0500-<0.0700	
		Louisiana	<0.0200	
		New Mexico	<0.0200-<0.0500	
		Oklahoma	<0.0400-<0.0500	
		Texas	<0.0200-0.1000	
		Colorado	<0.0090-<0.0200	
		Idaho	<0.0600	
		Montana	<0.0100	
		Utah	<0.0200-<0.0400	
		Arizona	<0.0800	
		California	<0.0090-<0.0700	
		Hawaii	<0.0020	
		Oregon	<0.0080	
		Washington	<0.0020-0.0200	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Arsenic As	Laundry detergent discharge into sewage system	Kansas R. at Lawrence	0.003	132
		Kansas R. at Topeka	0.008	168, 36
	Mineral rock; waste from industry and mining activity; residues from pesticides	Kansas R. and Lawrence R.	0.002-0.010	9
		Kansas R.	0.002-0.008	7
		Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.024	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.047	1962-67
		Southeast Basin	0.035	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.050	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.066	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.308	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.069	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.037	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.123	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.091	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.053	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.022	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.068	
		Great Basin	0.020	
		Alaska Basin	0.034	
		Maumee R. at Toledo, Ohio	0.336	111
			(max. conc.)	
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Tolt R. near Carnation, Wash.)	0.0-0.01	1964-65
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.0-0.01	1964-65
		Snake R. Basin	0.0	183

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Arsenic (cont.)	Selected drinking water supplies in:	Connecticut	<0.010	44
		Maine	<0.010	
		Massachusetts	-	
		New Hampshire	<0.010	
		Vermont	<0.010	
		Delaware	<0.010	
		New York	<0.010	
		Pennsylvania	<0.010	
		Kentucky	<0.010	
		Maryland	<0.010	
		North Carolina	<0.010	
		Virginia	<0.010	
		W. Virginia	<0.010	
		Alabama	<0.010	
		Florida	<0.010	
		Georgia	<0.010	
		Mississippi	<0.010	
		South Carolina	<0.010	
		Tennessee	<0.010	
		Illinois	<0.010	
		Indiana	<0.010	
		Michigan	<0.010	
		Ohio	<0.010	
		Wisconsin	<0.010	
		Iowa	<0.010	
		Kansas	<0.010	
		Minnesota	<0.010	
		Missouri	<0.010	
		Nebraska	<0.010	
		North Dakota	<0.010	
		South Dakota	<0.010	
		Louisiana	<0.010	
		New Mexico	<0.010	
		Oklahoma	<0.010	
		Texas	<0.010	
		Colorado	0.000-0.010	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Arsenic (cont.)	Selected drinking water supplies in:	Idaho	<0.010-0.010	1962-63
		Montana	<0.010	44
		Utah	<0.010	
		Arizona	<0.010	
		California	<0.010-0.020	
		Hawaii	<0.010	
		Nevada	-	
		Oregon	<0.010	
		Washington	<0.010	
			Mean Positive:	0.021 1962-67
Barium Ba	Weathering of rock; brines from oil well wastes	Northeast Basin	0.025	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.026	
		Southeast Basin	0.025	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.043	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.042	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.039	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.015	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.063	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.090	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.060	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.067	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.027	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.042	
		California Basin	0.041	
		Great Basin	0.017	
		Alaska Basin		
		Coosa R. Below Rome, Ga.	0.340 (max. conc.)	111
		Apalachicola R. at Blountstown, Fla.	0.021-0.042	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.043-0.132	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.128-0.152	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.033-0.048	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.028-0.060	
		Mississippi R. Near Baton Rouge, La.	0.072-0.127	
Weathering of rock; brines from oil well wastes				

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Barium (cont.)	Weathering of rock, brines from oil well wastes	Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.047-0.075	1958-59
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.009-0.056	47, 58
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.024-0.038	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.026-0.109	
	Weathering of rock, brines from oil well wastes	North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Assumpink Creek at Trenton, N.J.)	0.010-0.150	1964-65
				178
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Connecticut	0.005	1962
		Maine	0.0020	
		New Hampshire	0.0040-0.0060	49
		Vermont	0.0060	
		Delaware	0.0050-0.0100	
		New York	<0.0006-0.0800	
		Pennsylvania	0.0020-0.0400	
		Kentucky	0.0300	
		Maryland	0.0060-0.0130	
		North Carolina	<0.0010-0.0030	
		Virginia	0.0100-0.0230	
		West Virginia	0.0200	
		Alabama	0.0008-0.0800	
		Florida	0.0030-0.0080	
		Georgia	<0.0007-0.0190	
		Mississippi	0.0300	
		S. Carolina	0.0130-0.0300	
		Tennessee	0.008-0.0300	
		Illinois	0.0200-0.0300	
		Indiana	<0.0050-0.0400	
		Michigan	0.0020-0.0200	
		Ohio	0.0050-0.0900	
		Wisconsin	0.0030-0.0100	
		Iowa	<0.0040-0.0200	
		Kansas	<0.0070-0.1000	
		Minnesota	<0.0030-0.0030	
		Missouri	0.0100-0.0900	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Barium (cont.)	Selected drinking water supplies in:	Nebraska	0.0070-0.0090	44
		North Dakota	<0.0060-0.0090	
		South Dakota	0.0200-3.0000	
		Louisiana	<0.0050-0.0710	
		New Mexico	0.0250-0.0500	
		Oklahoma	0.0030-0.0090	
		Texas	0.0200-0.2000	
		Colorado	<0.0020-0.0200	
		Idaho	<0.0100-0.0100	
		Montana	<0.0020=0.0100	
		Utah	0.0050=0.0400	
		Arizona	0.0140-0.1230	
		California	<0.0020-0.0700	
		Hawaii	<0.0005	
		Nevada	0.0220	
		Oregon	0.0050	
		Washington	0.0020-0.0600	
		Drinking water	0.00001-0.0007	
		Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.0002	
		North Atlantic Basin	0.00012	
		Southeast Basin	0.00005	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.00016	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.00028	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.00017	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.00005	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.00023	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.00002	
Beryllium Be	Effluent from atomic reactors, metal- lurgy, aircraft, rocket and missile fuel industries; weathering of mineral beryl	Monongahela R. at Pittsburgh, Pa.	0.00122 1962-67 (max. conc.)	111
				238

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Beryllium (cont.)	Weathering of mineral beryl	Apalachicola R. at Blounstown, Fla.	0-<0.000058	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0-<0.00022	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.0	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0	
		Streams in California	None detected	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Delaware R. at Trenton, N.J.)	<0.00005-<0.0024	1964-65
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colorado)	0.0-<0.040	181
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Connecticut	1962-63	44
		Maine		
		Massachusetts	0.00000	
		New Hampshire	0.00000	1962-63
		Vermont	0.00000-<0.00001	
		Delaware	<0.00001	
		New York	<0.00070-<0.00100	
		Pennsylvania	<0.00002-<0.00100	
		Kentucky	<0.00001-<0.00100	
			<0.00004	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Beryllium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Maryland	<0.00001-<0.00004	1962-63
		North Carolina	<0.00003-<0.00050	44
		Virginia	<0.00002-<0.00006	
		W. Virginia	<0.00010	
		Alabama	<0.00002-<0.00010	
		Florida	<0.00002-<0.00070	
		Georgia	<0.00001-<0.00100	
		Mississippi	<0.00003-<0.00100	
		South Carolina	<0.00001-<0.00003	
		Tennessee	<0.00004-<0.00006	
		Illinois	<0.00010-<0.00200	
		Indiana	<0.00010-<0.00200	
		Michigan	<0.00001-<0.00100	
		Ohio	<0.00005-<0.00200	
		Wisconsin	<0.00003-<0.00100	
		Iowa	<0.00010	
		Kansas	<0.00020	
		Minnesota	<0.00020-<0.00060	
		Missouri	<0.00007-<0.00010	
		Nebraska	<0.00020	
		North Dakota	<0.00100-<0.00200	
		South Dakota	<0.00030	
		Louisiana	<0.00005-<0.00100	
		New Mexico	<0.00100-<0.00250	
		Oklahoma	<0.00020-<0.00030	
		Texas	<0.00004-<0.00500	
		Colorado	<0.00050-<0.00100	
		Idaho	<0.00030-<0.0050	
		Montana	<0.00005-<0.00007	
		Utah	<0.00100-<0.00250	
		Arizona	<0.00010-<0.00040	
		California	<0.00004-<0.00040	
		Hawaii	<0.00001	
		Nevada	<0.00002	
		Oregon	<0.00040	
		Washington	<0.00001-0.00008	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Bismuth Bi	Weathering of rock	Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
		Streams in California	0.0006-0.0008	232
	Weathering of rock	Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Malta, Colorado (max. at California Gulch)	<0.00026-<0.020	1954-55
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		1962-63
		Connecticut	0.0000	44
		Maine	<0.0003	
		New Hampshire	<0.0003	
		Vermont	<0.0008	
		Delaware	<0.0070-<0.0100	
		New York	<0.0020-<0.0200	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0004-<0.0300	
		Kentucky	<0.0040	
		Maryland	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		North Carolina	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Virginia	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		W. Virginia	<0.0100	
		Alabama	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Florida	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Georgia	<0.0010-<0.0100	
		Mississippi	<0.0030-<0.0100	
		South Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Tennessee	<0.0040-<0.0060	
		Illinois	<0.0100-<0.0150	
		Indiana	<0.0100-<0.0200	
		Michigan	<0.0010-<0.0100	
		Ohio	<0.0050-<0.0160	
		Wisconsin	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Iowa	<0.0100	
		Kansas	<0.0200	
		Minnesota	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Missouri	<0.0070-<0.0100	
		Nebraska	<0.0200-0.0200	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Bismuth (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		North Dakota	<0.0100-<0.0200	1962-63
		South Dakota	<0.0300	44
		Louisiana	<0.0400-<0.0100	
		New Mexico	<0.0100-<0.0250	
		Oklahoma	<0.0200-<0.0300	
		Texas	<0.0030-<0.0500	
		Colorado	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Idaho	<0.0300	
		Montana	<0.0050-<0.0070	
		Utah	<0.0080-<0.0250	
		Arizona	<0.0090-<0.0400	
		California	<0.0040-<0.0400	
		Hawaii	<0.0010	
		Nevada	<0.0020	
		Oregon	<0.0040	
		Washington	<0.0010-0.0080	
		California	100	257
Boron B	Large masses of boron-bearing rock			
		Weathering of boron-bearing rock; waste from cleaning operations	Mean Positive: 0.032	1962-67
		Northeast Basin	0.042	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.029	
		Southeast Basin	0.024	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.067	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.210	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.105	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.019	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.154	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.131	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.179	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.289	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.030	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.143	
		California Basin	0.084	
		Great Basin	0.028	
		Alaska Basin		
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	1.800 (max. conc.)	111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Boron (cont.)	Weathering of rock	Apalachicola R. at Blounstown, Fla.	0.005-0.011	47, 58
		Archafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.014-0.019	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.034-0.052	
		Columbia R. at Dalles, Oreg.	0.0039-0.011	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.009-0.020	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0061-0.029	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0016-0.017	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0098-0.025	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0043-0.016	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.011-0.013	
		Colorado R. Basin (max. at Virgin R. at Littlefield, Ariz.)	0.0-1.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Calif. (max. at Cache Creek near Capay, Calif.)	0.0-4.8	
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Humboldt R. near Rye Patch, Nev.)	0.0-0.6	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Colville R. at Kettle Falls, Wash.)	0.0-0.15	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.0-0.12	183
	Weathering of rock	Snake R. Basin (max. at Palouse R. at Hooper, Wash.)	0.0-0.09	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Raritan R. at Manville, N.J.)	0.006-0.57	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Choctawhat- chee R. near Newton, Ala.)	0.0-0.22	178

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Boron (cont.)		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at St. Louis R. at Scanlon, Minn.)	0.02-0.26 1964-65	111
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Horse Creek near Vale, S. Dak.)	0.0-1.3 1964-65	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Mission Bay of Devils Lake near Devils Lake, N. Dak.)	0.0-6.5	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Cottonwood R. near Plymouth, Kans.)	0.0-3.1 1964-65	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Rio Grande at El Paso, Tex.)	0.0-0.74	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Kaskaskia R. at Shelbyville- 1960)	0.0-0.7 1956-66	86
	Selected drinking water supplies in:			
	Connecticut		0.090	44
	Maine		0.060	
	Massachusetts		-	
	New Hampshire		0.050-0.060	
	Vermont		0.050	
	Delaware		0.070-0.140	
	New York		0.000-0.140	
	Pennsylvania		0.040-0.150	
	Kentucky		0.170	
	Maryland		0.010-0.110	
	North Carolina		0.020-0.060	
	Virginia		0.030-0.380	
	W. Virginia		0.120	
	Alabama		0.020-0.210	
	Florida		0.020-0.120	
	Georgia		0.020-0.110	
	Mississippi		0.020-0.740	
	South Carolina		0.020-0.090	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Boron (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Tennessee	0.070-0.110	
		Illinois	0.090-0.110	
		Indiana	0.020-0.150	
		Michigan	0.000-0.100	
		Ohio	0.020-0.140	
		Wisconsin	0.030-0.090	
		Iowa	0.120-0.150	
		Kansas	0.170	
		Minnesota	0.020-0.030	
		Missouri	0.060-0.100	
		Nebraska	0.080-0.210	
		North Dakota	0.120-0.200	
		South Dakota	0.080-0.210	
		Louisiana	0.030-0.740	
		New Mexico	0.030-0.090	
		Oklahoma	0.150-0.170	
		Texas	0.030-0.560	
		Colorado	0.070-0.130	
		Idaho	0.170-0.210	
		Montana	0.050-0.120	
		Utah	0.020-0.080	
		Arizona	0.020-0.620	
		California	0.030-0.500	
		Hawaii	0.020	
		Nevada	0.040	
		Oregon	0.040	
		Washington	0.000-0.100	
		Lake Superior, Mich.	0.007-0.033	
		Lake Superior tributaries	0.005-0.260	
		Lake Michigan	0.011-0.021	
		Lake Huron	0.013-0.029	
		St. Clair R.	0.019-0.039	
		Lake St. Clair	0.045-0.055	
		Detroit R.	0.020-0.028	
		Lake Erie	0.020-0.054	
		Lake Ontario	0.038-0.077	
Bromine Br	Rainfall, combustion of leaded gasoline containing ethylene dibromide		1969	239

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Cadmium Cd	Electroplating plants; weathering of ores	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.005	1962-67
		North Atlantic Basin	0.003	111
		Southeast Basin	0.005	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.007	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.050	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.006	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.005	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.002	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.010	
		Packfic Northwest Basin	0.005	
		Great Basin	0.001	
		Cuyahoga R. at Cleveland, Ohio	0.120 (max. conc.)	111
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
		Streams in California	None detected	222
Weathering of rock	Weathering of rock	Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-0.100	1964-65
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
Weathering of rock	Weathering of rock	Connecticut	0.0000	1962-63
		Maine	0.0001	44
		New Hampshire	<0.0001	
		Vermont	0.0003	
		Delaware	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		New York	<0.0010-<0.0100	
		Pennsylvania	0.0001-<0.0120	
		Kentucky	<0.0030	
		Maryland	<0.0010-0.0020	
		North Carolina	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Virginia	<0.0010-<0.0040	
		West Virginia	<0.0060	
		Alabama	<0.0008-<0.0080	
		Florida	0.0005-<0.0050	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Cadmium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Georgia	<0.0010-<0.0050	1962-63
		Mississippi	<0.0020-<0.0060	44
		South Carolina	<0.0020- 0.0030	
		Tennessee	<0.0020-<0.0040	
		Illinois	<0.0050-<0.0080	
		Indiana	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Michigan	<0.0006-<0.0050	
		Ohio	<0.0030-<0.0080	
		Wisconsin	<0.0005-<0.0090	
		Iowa	<0.0060- 0.0090	
		Kansas	<0.0100	
		Minnesota	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Missouri	<0.0040-<0.0070	
		Nebraska	<0.0100	
		North Dakota	<0.0060-<0.0090	
		South Dakota	<0.0200	
		Louisiana	<0.0010-<0.0050	
		New Mexico	<0.0060-<0.0130	
		Oklahoma	<0.0100-<0.0200	
		Texas	<0.005 -<0.0300	
		Colorado	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Idaho	<0.0200	
		Montana	<0.0030-<0.0040	
		Utah	<0.0040-<0.0130	
		Arizona	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		California	<0.0030-<0.0200	
		Hawaii	0.0007	
		Nevada	<0.0040	
		Oregon	<0.0020	
		Washington	<0.0006-<0.0050	

TABLE II (CONF.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Calcium Ca		Surface waters in U.S.	8.5 Aug. 1961 28.0 Sept. 1961 37.0 Oct. 1961 84.0 1961	133
		Surface waters in 98 U.S. rivers	11-408	155
		Drinking water of 163 U.S. metropolitan areas	Average: 31.1 1950-51	206
	New Jersey surface waters:	1) spring flow	1.0-18.3	241
		2) summer flow	0.9-31.3	241
	New Jersey surface waters - Big Flat Brook:	Calcareous - Site 1	35.0	39
		Acidic - Site 2	11.2	
	Platte R. near Venice, Neb. Platte R. at Ashland, Neb. Elkhorn R. at Q Street, Neb.		46.8 1969 54.0 1969 55.6 1969	227
	Bozeman City Sewage Treatment Plant; slaughter house and stockyard, etc., Montana	Rocky Creek and East Gallatin R. (various locations along river from sources of pollution)	Range: 1.90-2.10	182
	Weathering of rock	Colorado R. Basin (max. at San Rafael R. near Green River, Utah)	Range: 20.0-441.0 1964-65	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in California (max. at Salinas R. near Spreckles, Calif.)	2.8-131.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake, Utah (max. at Kennecott Drain near Magna, Utah)	4.8-451.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Carb Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	2.0-52.0	182

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Calcium Ca (cont.)				
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	2.0-53.0	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Snake R. at Heise, Idaho)	6.8-54.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Tanana R. near Tanacross, Alaska)	1.6-38.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Little Schulykill R. at S. Tamaqua, Pa.)	0.4-224.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Shark R. near Homestead, Fla.)	0.04-1910.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Salt Fork near Cambridge, Ohio)	0.6-203.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Fairville Creek at Fairville Sta., N.Y.)	4.0-226.0	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Cedar Creek near Columbia, Mo.)	4.2-445.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Eastern Stump Lake near Lakota, N. Dak.)	20.0-531.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Apishapa R. near Fowler, Colo.)	1.2-539.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Colorado R. near Ira, Tex.)	5.0-1320.0	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Beaucoup Creek near Matthews-1964)	9.6-374.6	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Nesquehoning Creek near Nesquehoning, Pa.-1945)	0.7-64.0	130

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Calcium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Connecticut	8.5	1962-63
		Maine	3.2	44
		Massachusetts	-	
		New Hampshire	3.6-4.0	
		Vermont	15.0	
		Delaware	18.0-23.0	
		New York	5.0-77.0	
		Pennsylvania	26.0-42.0	
		Kentucky	31.0	
		Maryland	7.2-30.0	
		North Carolina	12.0-14.0	
		Virginia	10.0-28.0	
		W. Virginia	46.0	
		Alabama	5.6-22.0	
		Florida	20.0-36.0	
		Georgia	8.0-24.0	
		Mississippi	1.2-41.0	
		South Carolina	3.2-9.0	
		Tennessee	25.0-39.0	
		Illinois	29.0-54.0	
		Indiana	45.0-77.0	
		Michigan	15.0-36.0	
		Ohio	22.0-42.0	
		Wisconsin	19.0-57.0	
		Iowa	16.0-48.0	
		Kansas	34.0-76.0	
		Minnesota	14.0-18.0	
		Missouri	23.0-48.0	
		Nebraska	40.0-67.0	
		North Dakota	27.0-35.0	
		South Dakota	25.0-66.0	
		Louisiana	1.6-23.0	
		New Mexico	34.0-81.0	
		Oklahoma	26.0-47.0	
		Texas	10.0-89.0	
		Colorado	11.0-207.0	
		Idaho	54.0-56.0	
		Montana	15.0-17.0	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Calcium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Utah	38.0-81.0	44
		Arizona	41.0-99.0	
		California	8.8-35.0	
		Hawaii	0.8	
		Nevada	12.0	
		Oregon	13.0	
		Washington	5.4-32.0	
Carbon C	Bozeman City Sewage Treatment plant; slaughter house and stockyards, etc., (Montana)	Rocky Creek and East Gallatin R. (various locations along rivers from sources of pollution)	38.00-63.90	227
Carbonate ion CO_3^{2-}	Weathering of rock	Colorado R. Basin (max. at Yellow Creek near White River, Colo.) Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Jordan R. at Salt Lake City, Utah) Pacific Slope Basins in California (max. at Salinas R. near Spreckles, Calif.) Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Flathead R. at Columbia Falls, Mont.) Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Columbia R. at Washougal, Wash.) Snake R. Basin (max. at Snake R. at King Hill, Idaho)	0.0-102.0 0.0-13.0 0.0-49.0 0.0-80.0 0.0-1.0 0.0-6.0	182 182 182 182 182 182
		North Atlantic Slope Basins South Atlantic Slope Basins Ohio R. Basin (max. at Great Miami R. at Elizabethtown, Ohio) St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Maumee R. at Toledo, Ohio)	0.0 0.0 0.0-11.0 0.0-18.0	178 178 179 179

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Carbonate (cont.)	Weathering of rock	Missouri R. Basin (max. at Knife R. near Golden Valley, N. Dak.)	0.0-39.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Souris R. near Verendrye, N. Dak.)	0.0-32.0	180
Bicarbonate ion HCO_3^-		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Arkansas R. at Arkansas City, Kans.)	0.00-24.0	181
		Surface water of 98 U.S. cities	14-242	155
		Drinking water in 163 metropolitan areas of U.S.	Average: 98.1	206
		Rocky Creek and East Gallatin R. (various locations along rivers from sources of pollution)	3.23-4.72	227
		Bozeman City Sewage Treatment Plant; Slaughter house and stockyards, etc., (Montana)		
		Weathering of rock		
		Colorado R. Basin (max. at Yellow Creek near White River, Colo.)	42.0-1600.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in California (max. at Salinas R. near Spreckles, Calif.)	8.0-792.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Goggin Drain near Magna, Utah)	19.0-408.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	12.0-379.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	11.0-254.0	183
		Snake River Basin (max. at Boise R. at Notus, Idaho)	29.0-278.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Tanana R. near Tanacross, Alaska)	16.0-157.0	183

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATERS

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Bicarbonate (cont.)	Weathering of rock	North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Cobbs Creek near Upper Darby, Pa.)	0.0-2630.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (Phillippe Creek near Sarasota, Fla.)	0.0-452.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Great Miami R. at Middletown, Ohio)	0.0-344.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Trumansburg Creek at Trumansburg, N.Y.)	0.0-382.0	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Bitter Lake near Wauboy, S. Dak.)	0.0-2630.0	180
Cerium Ce		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at East Devils Lake near Hamar, N. Dak.)	71.0-1950.0	180
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Chambers Creek near Corsicana, Tex.)	0.0-434.0	181
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Monocacy Creek at Bethlehem, Pa.-1963)	0.0-208.0	130
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47, 58
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47
Cesium Cs		Lake Superior	0.5-2.8	239
		Lake Superior tributaries	0.4-8.3	239
		Lake Michigan	44.0-56.4	239
		Lake Huron	4.3-5.7	239
		St. Clair R.	16.0-82.0	239
Chlorine Cl		Lake St. Clair	19.0-22.0	239
		Detroit R.	6.8-51.0	239
		Lake Erie	13.0-24.0	239
		Lake Ontario	23.0-24.0	239

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chloride ion Cl ⁻		New Jersey surface waters 1) spring flow 2) summer flow	8.5-20.0 6.7-15.5	241
		New Jersey surface water Big Flat Brook: Calcareous - Site 1 Acidic - Site 2	11.5 4.0	241
	Sewage discharge	Santa Anna R. at Prado Dam	89-152	1952-68
		Platte R. near Venice, Neb.	6.8	12
		Platte R. near Ashland, Neb.	6.8	39
		Elkhorn R. at Q Street, Neb.	10.1	39
		Surface waters of 98 U.S. rivers	1-702	1961
		Surface waters of U.S. rivers	5.5 Aug. 1961 8.0 Sept. 1961 10.0 Oct. 1961 83.0 1961	155
		Drinking water for 163 metropolitan areas of U.S.	20.1	1950-51
	Highway deicing	Seven Maine rivers		206
	Municipal and industrial pollution	Lower Detroit R.	July <0.5-7.1 1965-67 Oct. <0.5-7.8 Apr. <0.5-3.8	95
			7-70	5
	Weathering of rock	Colorado R. Basin (max. at Dolores R. near Cisco, Utah)	1.0-1840.0	1964-65
		Pacific Slope Basins in Calif. (max. at Salt Slough near Los Banos, Calif.)	0.0-524	182

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chloride (cont.)	Weathering of rock	Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Goggin Drain near Magna, Utah)	0.0-3420.0 1964-65	83
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.2-60.0	83
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.5-30.0	83
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Snake R. at King Hill, Idaho)	0.0-26.0	83
		Alaska (max. at Anchor R. at Anchor Point, Alaska)	0.4-5.7	83
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Byberry Creek at Philadelphia, Pa.)	0.0-970.0 1964-65	178
		South Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Shark R. near Homestead, Fla.)	0.5-21,900.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Tuscarawas R. at Newcomerstown, Ohio)	0.2-1290.0 1964-65	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Grand R. at Painesville, Ohio)	0.0-7220.0	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Saline R. at Wilson Dam, Kans.)	0.0-2030.0 1964-65	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Eastern Stump Lake near Lakota, N. Dak.)	0.6-12,600	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Bayou Funny Louis near Trout, La.)	0.6-17,200.0 1964-65	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Mission R. at Refugio, Tex.)	0.1-36,900.0	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Bonpas Creek at Brownf-1964)	1.0-1350.0 1956-66	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. as Asquashicola Creek at Palmerton-1964)	0.5-49.0 1945-66	130

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chloride (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	3.8	
		Maine	4.0	
		Massachusetts	18.0	
		New Hampshire	3.6-4.0	
		Vermont	6.0	
		Delaware	33.0-38.0	
		New Jersey	6.0	
		New York	3.7-42.0	
		Pennsylvania	7.0-23.0	
		Kentucky	6.5-26.0	
		Maryland	6.5-15.0	
		North Carolina	7.0-8.0	
		Virginia	11.4-32.6	
		W. Virginia	43.0	
		Alabama	2.0-12.8	
		Florida	9.0-46.0	
		Georgia	5.3	
		Mississippi	27.0-50.0	
		South Carolina	3.6-9.5	
		Tennessee	4.0-31.0	
		Illinois	14.0-25.0	
		Indiana	7.0-31.0	
		Michigan	2.0-50.0	
		Ohio	7.0-45.0	
		Wisconsin	7.0-9.0	
		Iowa	11.5	
		Kansas	28.3-83.0	
		Minnesota	3.5	
		Missouri	15.0-16.0	
		Nebraska	15.0	
		North Dakota	16.0	
		South Dakota	112.0	
		Louisiana	7.0	
		New Mexico	-	
		Oklahoma	130.0-143.0	
		Texas	10.0-461.0	
		Colorado	6.0-35.0	
		Idaho	45.0-50.0	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chloride (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Montana	5.0-7.1	44
		Utah	8.0-50.0	
		Arizona	68.0-605.0	
		California	-	
Chromium Cr	Industrial waste	Hawaii	5.6	
		Nevada	5.0	
		Oregon	-	
		Washington	1.5-3.9	
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Issaquah Creek near Issaquah, Wash.)	0.0-0.02	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Columbia R. below McNary Dam, near Umatilla, Oreg.)	0.0-0.02	183
		Snake R. Basin	0.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Elizabeth R. at Elizabeth, N.J.)	0.0002-0.350	178
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-<0.100	181
		New Jersey surface water 1) spring flow 2) summer flow	0.001-0.003 0.011-0.025	241
		New Jersey surface water Big Flat Brook: Calcareous - Site 1 Acidic - Site 2	0.002 0.002	241
		Industrial waste	Mean Positive: 0.014 1962-67 0.006 0.004	111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chromium (cont.)	Industrial waste	Tennessee R. Basin	Mean Positive: 0.006	1962-67
		Ohio R. Basin	0.007	111
		Lake Erie Basin	0.012	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.007	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.006	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.017	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.016	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.016	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.025	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.006	
		California Basin	0.015	
		Great Basin	0.004	
		Alaska Basin	0.009	
		St. Lawrence R. at Massena, N.Y.	0.112	1962-67
			(max. conc.)	111
		Apalachicola R. near Blounstown, Fla.	0.0022-0.0078	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0024-0.030	47, 58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.010-0.024	47, 58
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.0092-0.020	47, 58
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.015-0.040	47, 58
		Mississippi R. at Baton Rouge, La.	0.0026-0.084	47, 58
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0019-0.0068	47, 58
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	<0.00072-0.0070	47, 58
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0013-0.0045	47, 58
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0023-0.0070	47, 58
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Connecticut	0.0000	
		Maine	0.0001	
		New Hampshire	<0.0001-<0.0002	
		Vermont	<0.0004	
		Delaware	<0.0010-<0.0020	
		New York	<0.0003-<0.0040	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0002-<0.0080	
		Kentucky	<0.0009	
		Maryland	<0.0010-<0.0020	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chromium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		North Carolina	<0.0005-0.003	1962-63
		Virginia	<0.0006-<0.0020	44
		W. Virginia	<0.002	
		Alabama	<0.0003-<0.0030	
		Florida	<0.0010-0.0020	
		Georgia	<0.0003-0.0110	
		Mississippi	0.0010-<0.0030	
		South Carolina	<0.0007-<0.0020	
		Tennessee	<0.0008-<0.0010	
		Illinois	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Indiana	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Michigan	<0.0002-0.0030	
		Ohio	<0.0020-0.0080	
		Wisconsin	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Iowa	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Kansas	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Minnesota	<0.0007-0.0010	
		Missouri	<0.0010-<0.0020	
		Nebraska	<0.0030-<0.0040	
		North Dakota	<0.0030-<0.0040	
		South Dakota	<0.0050-<0.0070	
		Louisiana	<0.0020-<0.0040	
		New Mexico	<0.0050-<0.0060	
		Oklahoma	<0.0040-<0.0050	
		Texas	<0.002-<0.0080	
		Colorado	<0.0009-<0.0020	
		Idaho	<0.0060	
		Montana	<0.0010	
		Utah	<0.0020-<0.0050	
		Arizona	<0.0040-<0.0080	
		California	<0.0009-<0.0070	
		Hawaii	<0.0002	
		Nevada	0.0040	
		Oregon	<0.0008	
		Washington	<0.0003-0.0100	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Chromium (cont.)	Industrial waste	Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Spokane R. near Otis Orchards, Wash.)	0.0-0.1	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin	0.0	183
Cobalt Co	Weathering of rock	Snake R. Basin	0.0	183
		Mean Positive: 0.014 1962-67		
		Northeast Basin	0.009	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.001	111
		Southeast Basin	0.019	111
		Ohio R. Basin	0.033	111
		Lake Erie Basin	0.018	111
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.011	111
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.008	111
		Missouri R. Basin	0.036	111
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.011	111
		Colorado R. Basin	0.008	111
		Pacific Northwest Basin		
		Allegheny R. at Pittsburgh, Pa.	0.048 (max. conc.)	111
	Weathering of rock	Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-0.00075	47,58
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-0.0052	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0	47,58
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.0-0.0011	47,58
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-0.0013	47,58
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0-0.0058	47,58
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-0.00089	47,58
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-0.0033	47,58
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0-trace	47,58
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0-trace	47,58
		Vermont rivers	Detected	273
		65 streams in California	0.0074-0.015	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Passaic R. near Chatam, N.J.)	0.0003-0.007	1964-65

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Cobalt Co (cont.)		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-0.112 1964-65	181
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Connecticut	0.0000 1962-63	
		Maine	<0.0001	
		New Hampshire	<0.0001-<0.0002	
		Vermont	<0.0004	
		Delaware	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		New York	<0.0006-<0.0080	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0002-<0.0240	
		Kentucky	<0.0020	
		Maryland	<0.0010-<0.0020	
		North Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Virginia	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		W. Virginia	<0.0040	
		Alabama	<0.0005-<0.0050	
		Florida	<0.0010-<0.0050	
		Georgia	<0.0007-<0.0080	
		Mississippi	<0.0010-<0.0060	
		South Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0070	
		Tennessee	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Illinois	<0.0020-<0.0080	
		Indiana	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Michigan	<0.0004-<0.004	
		Ohio	<0.0020-<0.0080	
		Wisconsin	<0.0010-<0.0060	
		Iowa	<0.0040-<0.0060	
		Kansas	<0.0070-<0.0100	
		Minnesota	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Missouri	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Nebraska	<0.0070-<0.0090	
		North Dakota	<0.0060-<0.0090	
		South Dakota	<0.0100	
		Louisiana	<0.0020-<0.0050	
		New Mexico	<0.0050-<0.0060	
		Oklahoma	<0.0090-<0.0100	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Cobalt (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Texas	<0.0050-<0.0300	1962-63
		Colorado	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Idaho	<0.0100	
		Montana	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Utah	<0.0040-<0.0130	
		Arizona	<0.0040-<0.0200	
		California	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Hawaii	<0.0005	
		Nevada	<0.0090	
		Oregon	<0.0020	
		Washington	<0.0004-<0.0020	
Copper Cu		New Jersey surface waters		241
		1) spring flow	0.013-0.020	1968
		2) summer flow	0.022-0.030	
		New Jersey surface water		241
		Big Flat Brook;		
		Calcareous - Site 1	0.016	
		Acidic - Site 2	0.022	
		Corrosive action of water on copper and brass tubing; industrial effluents; herbicide; weathering of rock	Mean Positive: 0.015	1962-67
		Northeast Basin	0.017	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.014	111
		Southeast Basin	0.011	111
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.023	111
		Ohio R. Basin	0.011	111
		Lake Erie Basin	0.014	111
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.007	111
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.017	111
		Missouri R. Basin	0.019	111
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.010	111
		Colorado R. Basin	0.011	111
		Western Gulf Basin	0.009	111
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.012	111
		California Basin	0.012	111
		Great Basin	0.012	111
		Alaska Basin	0.009	111

TABLE II(CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Copper (cont.)	Corrosive action of water on copper and brass tubing; industrial efflu- ents; herbicide; weathering of rock	Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0021-0.0051	47,58
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0036-0.010	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0085-0.0088	47,58
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.003-0.027	47,58
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0045-0.044	47,58
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0069-0.074	47,58
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0027-0.028	47,58
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0014-0.014	47,58
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0051-0.105	47,58
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0025-0.0063	47,58
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at N. Fork Stillaguamish R. near Arlington, Wash.)	0.0-0.10	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.01-0.05	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Palouse R. at Hooper, Wash.)	0.01-0.05	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Raritan R. at Stanton, N.J.)	0.0008-0.340	178
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-7.0	181
		Streams in California	Average: 0.018	222
		Monongahela R, Pittsburgh, Pa.	0.28 (max. conc.)	111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Copper (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Connecticut	0.0009	1962-63
		Maine	0.0040	44
		Massachusetts	-	
		New Hampshire	0.0400-0.0460	
		Vermont	0.0160	
		Delaware	0.0100-0.0500	
		New York	0.0010-0.0800	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0004-0.2000	
		Kentucky	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Maryland	<0.001-0.0020	
		North Carolina	0.0020-0.0500	
		Virginia	<0.0002-0.1000	
		W. Virginia	0.0200	
		Alabama	0.0003-0.0020	
		Florida	0.0010-0.0100	
		Georgia	0.0020-0.0150	
		Mississippi	0.0030-0.0100	
		South Carolina	0.0007-0.0700	
		Tennessee	0.0030-0.0400	
		Illinois	<0.0008-0.0090	
		Indiana	0.004-0.300	
		Michigan	0.0009-0.0400	
		Ohio	0.0020-0.0400	
		Wisconsin	0.0060-0.9800	
		Iowa	<0.0006-0.006	
		Kansas	<0.0010	
		Minnesota	<0.0030-0.0040	
		Missouri	0.0010-0.0090	
		Nebraska	0.0080-0.0100	
		North Dakota	0.0070-0.0100	
		South Dakota	<0.0020	
		Louisiana	0.0010-0.0180	
		New Mexico	0.0030-0.0200	
		Oklahoma	<0.0010-0.0100	
		Texas	<0.0020-0.1000	
		Colorado	0.0060-0.01600	
		Idaho	0.006-0.0100	
		Montana	0.0030-0.2000	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Copper (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Utah	0.0010-0.0030	1962-63
		Arizona	<0.0020-0.0350	
		California	0.0004-0.2000	
		Hawaii	0.0200	
Dysprosium Dy		Nevada	0.0080	
		Oregon	0.0080	
		Washington	0.001-0.0600	
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
				47, 58
Erbium Er		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
				47, 58
Europium Eu		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
				47, 58
Fluoride ion F ⁻		Surface waters of U.S.	0.1	June 1961
			0	Sept 1961
			0.4	Oct. 1961
			0.4	1961
		Drinking water of 163 metropolitan areas in U.S.	Average: 0.25	1950-51
Bozeman City Sewage Treatment Plant; slaughter house and stockyards, etc., (Montana)				206
		Rocky Creek and East Gallatin R. (various locations along rivers from sources of pollution)	3.6-16.0	227
Weathering of rock		Colorado R. Basin (max. at Virgin R. below Littlefield, Ariz.)	0.0-0.9	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Calif. (max. at Colusa Trough near Colusa, Calif.)	0.1-0.7	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Fluoride F ⁻ (cont.)		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Humboldt R. near Rye Patch, Nev.)	0.0-0.8	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.0-1.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.0-0.5	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Snake R. at King Hill, Idaho)	0.0-0.9	183
		Alaska (max. at Tonsina R. at Tonsina, Alaska)	0.0-0.6	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Wissachickon Creek at Fort Washington, Pa.)	0.0-1.4	178
		South Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Alafia R. at Lithia, Fla.)	0.0-17.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Tuscarawas R. at Newcomerstown, Ohio)	0.0-4.2	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Black R. at Elyria, Ohio)	0.0-1.7	
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Cedar Creek near Columbia, Mo.)	0.0-3.4	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Souris R. near Verendrye, N. Dak.)	0.0-1.2	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Center Creek at Oronogo, Mo.)	0.0-15.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Double Mountain Fork Brazos R. at Justiceburg, Tex.)	0.0-2.1	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Illinois R. at Peoria-1964)	0.0-2.4	86

1956-66

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Fluoride F ⁻ (cont.)		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Lehigh R. a at Bethlehem, Pa.-1966)	0.0-1.6	130
	Natural sources	Community water supplies with natural fluoride content of 0.7 mg/l or greater:	1969	152
		Alabama	0.7-3.2	
		Arizona	*0.3-9.7	
		Arkansas	0.8-1.6	
		California	*0.1-4.0	
		Colorado	0.7-4.0	
		Connecticut	0.7-2.1	
		Florida	*0.6-2.4	
		Georgia	0.7-3.5	
		Idaho	0.7-4.2	
		Illinois	*0.2-5.8	
		Indiana	0.7-2.2	
		Iowa	*0.4-6.0	
		Kansas	0.7-4.0	
		Kentucky	0.8-1.2	
		Louisiana	0.7-8.0	
		Maine	1.8	
		Maryland	0.8-4.5	
		Michigan	0.7-2.0	
		Minnesota	0.8-3.6	
		Mississippi	*0.5-2.0	
		Missouri	0.7-5.0	
		Montana	0.7-5.0	
		Nebraska	0.7-1.5	
		New Hampshire	0.7-1.3	
		New Jersey	0.7-2.0	
		New Mexico	0.7-11.0	
		New York	0.7-2.9	
		North Dakota	0.7-5.4	
		Ohio	0.7-2.4	
		Oklahoma	0.7-13.6	

*below 7 mg/l reading due to communities reporting
maximum and minimum conc. within system.

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Fluoride F ⁻ (cont.)		Community water supplies with natural fluoride content of 0.7 mg/l or greater:		152
		Oregon	0.7-2.1	1969
		Rhode Island	0.8-1.4	
		South Carolina	0.7-4.5	
		South Dakota	*0.4-7.8	
		Texas	0.7-7.6	
		Utah	0.7-1.4	
		Virginia	*0.6-10.1	
		Washington	*0.5-2.1	
		West Virginia	0.8	
		Wisconsin	*0.4-2.5	
		Wyoming	*0.4-1.4	
		Alaska	1.4-2.6	
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Connecticut	1.0	1962-63
		Maine	0.0	
		Massachusetts	-	
		New Hampshire	0.0-0.2	
		Vermont	0.5	
		Delaware	1.1	
		New York	0.0-1.0	
		Pennsylvania	0.1-1.0	
		Kentucky	0.2	
		Maryland	0.2-1.1	
		North Carolina	0.8-1.0	
		Virginia	0.7-1.0	
		W. Virginia	0.4	
		Alabama	0.0-0.8	
		Florida	0.2-1.2	
		Georgia	0.0-0.4	
		Mississippi	0.1-0.5	
		South Carolina	0.0-0.2	
		Tennessee	0.2-0.9	

*below 7 mg/l reading due to communities reporting
maximum and minimum conc. within system.

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Fluoride F ⁻ (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Illinois	0.2-1.4	
		Indiana	0.1-1.4	
		Michigan	0.1-1.1	
		Ohio	0.2-1.0	
		Wisconsin	0.2-1.1	
		Iowa	0.2-1.2	
		Kansas	0.6-1.1	
		Minnesota	0.0-1.0	
		Missouri	1.1-1.2	
		Nebraska	0.4-0.6	
		North Dakota	0.9-1.4	
		South Dakota	0.4-0.9	
		Louisiana	0.1-1.1	
		New Mexico	0.5-0.6	
		Oklahoma	0.9-1.0	
		Texas	0.3-0.9	
		Colorado	0.9-1.3	
		Idaho	0.7-0.8	
		Montana	0.1-0.2	
		Utah	0.1-0.3	
		Arizona	0.5-1.1	
		California	0.0-0.6	
		Hawaii	0.0	
		Nevada	<0.1	
		Oregon	0.0	
		Washington	0.0-0.4	
Gadolinium Gd		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47, 58
Gallium Ga		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47, 58
		Streams in California	None detected	222
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Malta, Colo. (max. at California Gulch)	<0.0005-0.40 1954-65	181

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Germanium Ge		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
		Streams in California	0.00041 and 0.0037	222
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Najita, Colo. (max. at California Gulch)	<0.00025-<0.020 1964-65	181
Gold Au		Fresh and ground waters	0.000001-0.044	103
		Principal rivers in U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
Hafnium Hf		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
Holmium Ho		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin High - Little Spokane R. at Davenport, Wash. Low - Stillaguamish R. near Silvana, Wash.	0.0004-0.000004 1964-65	183
Hydrogen ion H ⁺		Snake River Basin High - Snake R. at King Hill, Idaho Low - Palouse R. at Hooper, Wash.	0.0001-0.000004	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin Alaska High - Tanana R. near Tanacross, Alaska Low - Anchor R. at Anchor Point, Alaska	0.00032-0.000005	183
			0.00012-0.000004	183
				183

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Hydrogen ion (cont.) H ⁺		Colorado R. Basin High - Dolores R. near Cisco, Utah Low - Green R. near LaBarge, Wyo. Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake High - Jordan R. at Salt Lake City, Utah Low - Kennecott Drain near Magna, Utah Pacific Slope Basins in California High - Shasta R. near Yreka, Calif. Low - Calaveras R. near Stockton, Calif.	0.00032-0.000002 1964-65 0.0004-0.00000063 0.00032-0.0000016	182 182 182
		North Atlantic Slope Basins High - Neshaminy Creek near Langhorne, Pa. Low - Potomac R. at Steyer, Md. South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins High - Miami Canal near Miami, Fla. Low - St. Mary's R. near MacClenny, Fla.	0.63-0.0000025 0.032-0.000004	178 178
		Ohio R. Basin High - Collins R. near McMinnville, Tenn. Low - Kiskiminetas R. at Leechburg, Pa. St. Lawrence R. Basin High - Maumee R. at Toledo, Ohio Low - Black R. at Elyria, Ohio	0.79-0.0000005 0.032-0.000012	179 179
		Missouri R. Basin High - Kiowa Creek near Lyman, Neb. Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins High - Big Coulee near Churches Ferry, N. Dak. Low - Sheyenne R. at Lisbon, N. Dak.	0.50-0.000002 1964-65 0.0002-0.0000032	180 180

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Hydrogen ion (cont.) H ⁺		Lower Mississippi R. Basin High - Arkansas R. at Arkansas City, Kansas Low - California Gulch at Malta, Colo. Western Gulf of Mexico Basins High - Old R. near Cove, Tex. Low - Rabbit Creek at Kilgore, Tex.	0.50-0.0000004 1964-65	181
			0.10-0.0000025	181
		Lehigh R. Basin High - Jordan Creek at Guthsville, Pa.-1960 Low - Quakake Creek tributary at Hudsonale, Pa.-1945	0.79-0.0000016 1964-65	130
Indium In	Industrial	Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59 47,58
131 Iodine I	Industrial waste, natural brines	Lake Superior Lake Superior tributaries Lake Michigan Lake Huron St. Clair R. Lake St. Clair Detroit R. Lake Erie Lake Ontario Potomac R.	0.0004-0.0022 0.0003-0.0041 0.0007-0.0014 0.0009-0.0021 0.0014-0.0031 0.0015-0.0021 0.0010-0.0017 0.0009-0.0042 0.0018-0.0055	239
			0.0045	256
	Sewage treatment plant effluent	Patuxent R. (near point of discharge)	0.019	256
Iridium Ir		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59 47,58
Iron Fe		98 U.S. rivers Surface waters in U.S.	0.02-3.0 (1 yr. range) 0.0 Aug. 1961 0.17 Sept 1961 0.40 Oct. 1961	155 133

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Iron Fe (cont.)	Dissolved mineral matter	1,400 wells in Blythertle, Ark.	0.01	155
		Drinking water of 163 metropolitan areas in U.S.	Average: 0.12	206
		Platte R. near Venice, Neb.	0.42	39
		Platte R. at Ashland, Neb.	0.41	39
		Elkhorn R. at Q Street, Neb.	0.35	39
		New Jersey surface waters	1968	241
		1) spring flow 2) summer flow	0.07-0.54 0.12-2.0	
		New Jersey surface water	1968	241
		Big Flat Brook		
		Calcareous - Site 1 Acidic - Site 2	0.08 0.03	
		Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.051	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.019	
		Southeast Basin	0.120	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.037	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.028	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.035	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.035	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.022	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.037	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.069	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.040	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.173	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.032	
		California Basin	0.046	
		Great Basin	0.070	
		Alaska Basin	0.025	
		Sabine R. near Ruliff, Tex.	0.952 (max. conc.)	111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Iron (undefined)	Municipal and Industrial	Lake Erie	0.020	1966 5
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.085-1.22	1958-59 47
	Weathering of rock, acid waters, etc.	Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.517-1.24	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.111-0.160	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.131-0.280	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.207-0.650	
		Mississippi R. at Baton Rouge, La.	0.663-1.67	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.125-0.735	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.112-1.210	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.031-0.154	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	1.130	
	" " "	Colorado R. Basin (Maximum - Yampa R. near Maybell, Colo.)	0.00-0.79	1964-65 182
Iron Fe		Pacific Slope Basins in California Crater Lake near Crater Lake, Oreg.	0.01	1964-65 182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (Maximum - Weber R. at Gateway, Utah)	0.0-0.21	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Issaquah Creek near Issaquah, Wash.)	0.00-0.74	1964-65 183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.03-0.32	183

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Iron Fe (cont.)		Snake R. Basin (max. at Snake R. at Clarkston, Wash.)	0.0-0.43	183
		Alaska (max. at Matanuska R. at Palmer, Alaska)	0.0-0.74	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basin (max. at Mullica k. near Batsta, N.Y.)	0.0-3.5	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Pasquo-tank R. near Elizabeth City, N.C.)	0.0-1.4	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Tradewater R. at Olney, Ky.)	0.0-21.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Black R. at Elyria, Ohio)	0.0-3.9	
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Cedar Creek, near Columbia, Mo.)	0.0-15.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Bois de Sioux R. near White Rock, S.D.)	0.0-0.95	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-34.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Angelina R. near Zavalla, Tex.)	0.0-1.7	181
		Surface waters in Illinois (max. at Bay Creek at Nebo-1966)	0.0-116.0	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Lehigh R. at Lehigh Tanner, Pa.-1959)	0.0-1.2	130
		Streams in California	Average: 0.033	222

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Iron (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	0.0020	
		Maine	0.0150	
		Massachusetts	0.0770-0.1000	
		New Hampshire	0.0270	
		Vermont	0.0050-0.0400	
		Delaware	0.0050-0.3000	
		New York	0.0000-0.0600	
		Pennsylvania	0.0030-0.0200	
		Kentucky	0.0400-0.0600	
		Maryland	0.0100-0.0200	
		North Carolina	0.0050-0.0810	
		Virginia	0.2000	
		W. Virginia	0.0090-0.0500	
		Alabama	0.0030-0.0100	
		Florida	0.0040-0.0330	
		Georgia	0.0500-0.0800	
		Mississippi	0.0100-0.2730	
		South Carolina	0.0040-0.0400	
		Tennessee	<0.0080-0.0500	
		Illinois	0.0100-0.200	
		Indiana	0.0060-0.2500	
		Michigan	0.0050-0.1000	
		Ohio	0.0050-0.0290	
		Wisconsin	0.0040-0.0600	
		Iowa	<0.0070-0.0200	
		Kansas	0.003-0.0100	
		Minnesota	0.0200-0.1000	
		Missouri	0.0300-0.0700	
		Nebraska	<0.0070-0.0350	
		North Dakota	0.0500-1.0000	
		South Dakota	0.0050-0.1410	
		Louisiana	0.0130-0.0200	
		New Mexico	0.0200-0.3000	
		Oklahoma	<0.0070-0.2000	
		Texas	0.0090-0.0400	
		Colorado	0.0200-0.1000	
		Idaho	0.0700-0.2000	
		Montana	0.0700-0.2000	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Iron (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Utah	0.0050-0.0130	
		Arizona	0.0050-0.2000	
		California	0.0200-1.0000	
		Hawaii	0.2000	
		Nevada	0.2550	
		Oregon	0.0500	
		Washington	0.0100-0.3000	
		Principal rivers of U.S.		
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-trace	
Lanthanum La		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-trace	47
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0-trace	
		Northeast Basin		
		North Atlantic Basin		
		Southeast Basin		
		Tennessee R. Basin		
		Ohio R. Basin		
		Lake Erie Basin		
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin		
		Western Great Lakes Basin		
Lead Pb	Weathering of lime-stone and galena; various mining and industrial effluents	Missouri R. Basin		111
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin		
		Colorado R. Basin		
		Western Gulf Basin		
		Pacific Northwest		
		California Basin		
		Great Basin		
		Alaska Basin		
		Ohio R. at Evansville, Ind.		
			Mean Positive: 0.017 1962-67	111
			0.014	
			0.008	
			0.017	
			0.030	
			0.039	
			0.033	
			0.014	
			0.039	
			0.037	
			0.032	111
			0.004	
			0.015	
			0.004	
			0.018	
			0.012	
			0.140	111
			(max. conc.)	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Lead (cont.)	Weathering of lime- stone and galena; various mining and industrial effluents	Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0021-0.0062	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0011-0.011	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	<0.008-0.016	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	<0.012-0.0050	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0029-0.010	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.004-0.009	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0012-0.015	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-0.0045	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0011-0.0072	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0015-0.0086	
		Streams in California	Average: 0.0057	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Assunpink Creek at Trenton, N.J.)	<0.0012-0.240	1964-65
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-1.0	1964-65
		Selected drinking water supplies in: Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Vermont Delaware New York Pennsylvania Kentucky Maryland North Carolina Virginia W. Virginia	1962-63	44
			0.0001 0.0003 - 0.0004-0.0006 0.0010 <0.0070-<0.0100 <0.0020-<0.0200 0.0005-<0.0120 <0.0040 <0.0010-<0.0040 <0.0030-0.0050 0.0020-<0.0060 0.0100	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Lead (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Alabama	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Florida	0.0020-<0.0100	
		Georgia	<0.0020-0.0330	
		Mississippi	<0.0030-<0.0100	
		South Carolina	<0.0030-0.0030	
		Tennessee	<0.0040-0.0060	
		Illinois	<0.0100-<0.0150	
		Indiana	<0.0100-0.0200	
		Michigan	<0.0010-<0.0100	
		Ohio	<0.0050-<0.0160	
		Wisconsin	0.0020-0.0200	
		Iowa	0.0100	
		Kansas	<0.0200	
		Minnesota	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Missouri	<0.0070-<0.0100	
		Nebraska	<0.0200	
		North Dakota	0.0100-0.0200	
		South Dakota	<0.0300	
		Louisiana	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		New Mexico	<0.0100-<0.0250	
		Oklahoma	<0.0200-0.1000	
		Texas	<0.0080-0.1000	
		Colorado	<0.0050-<0-0100	
		Idaho	<0.0300	
		Montana	<0.0050-<0.0070	
		Utah	<0.0080-<0.0250	
		Arizona	<0.0040-<0.0080	
		California	<0.0040-<0.0400	
		Hawaii	0.0100	
		Nevada	<0.0040	
		Oregon	<0.0040	
		Washington	0.0020-0.0500	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Lithium Li	Industrial waste and small amount of rock weathering	Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla. Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La. Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz. Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg. Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y. Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La. Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala. Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif. Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md. Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	<0.000075-0.00070 0.0019-0.0045 0.035-0.037 0.00059-0.0039 0.00028-0.0022 0.0018-0.0049 0.00014-0.0024 0.00066-0.0021 0.0034-0.0035 0.0020	1958-59 47, 58
Lutetium Lu		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Raritan R. at Manville, N.J.) Principal rivers of U.S.	0.0-0.027 None detected	1964-65 178 1958-59 47
Magnesium Mg		Surface waters of U.S. Drinking water for 163 metropolitan areas in U.S. Platte R. near Venice, Neb. Platte R. at Ashland, Neb. Elkhorn R. at Q Street, Neb. New Jersey surface waters 1) spring flow 2) summer flow New Jersey surface waters Big Flat Brook: Calcareous - Site 1 Acidic - Site 2	2.6 Aug. 1961 7.0 Sept. 1961 8.9 Oct. 1961 28.0 1961 Average: 9.75 11.3 13.2 20.4 0.6-9.0 0.40-15.3 7.5 2.4	133 1950-51 206 1969 39 1968 241 241

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Magnesium Mg (cont.)	Bozeman city sewage treatment plant; slaughter house and stockyard, etc. (Montana)	Rocky Creek and East Callatin R. (various locations along rivers from sources of pollution)	1.41-2.01	227
	Weathering of rock	Colorado R. Basin (max. at San Rafael R. near Green River, Utah)	2.3-243.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in California (max. at San Benito R. near Willow Creek School, Calif.)	0.0-120.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Coggin Drain near Magna, Utah)	0.1-382.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.2-32.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.5-20.0	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Snake R. at King Hill, Idaho)	0.2-22.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Nenana R. near Healy, Alaska)	0.5-13.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Little Schulykill R. at South Tamaqua, Pa.)	0.2-136.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Shark R. near Homestead, Fla.)	0.0-1480.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Monongahela R. at Charleroi, Pa.)	0.1-54.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Black Creek at Churchville, N.Y.)	0.5-48.0	179

TABLE 1 (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Magnesium Mg (cont.)		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Medicine Lake near Florence, S. Dak.)	0.1-12,000.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Eastern Stump Lake near Lokota, N. Dak.)	3.0-7,500.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Purgatoire R. near Las Animas, Colo.)	0.0-573.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Colorado R. near Ira, Tex.)	0.0-573.0	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Wolf Creek near Beecher City-1963)	0.1-225.3	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Nesquehoning Creek near Nesquehoning, Pa.-1945)	0.3-25.0	130
		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	3.2	
		Maine	0.5	
		Massachusetts	-	
		New Hampshire	0.5-1.2	
		Vermont	6.5	
		Delaware	9.2	
		New York	2.7-33.0	
		Pennsylvania	1.2-19.0	
		Kentucky	2.4	
		Maryland	2.9-5.8	
		North Carolina	1.5-2.9	
		Virginia	2.9-8.7	
		W. Virginia	9.7	
		Alabama	1.2-12.0	
		Florida	2.4-4.6	
		Georgia	1.0-19.0	
		Mississippi	0.8-13.0	
		South Carolina	1.0-3.0	
		Tennessee	6.3-7.8	
		Illinois	9.7-29.0	
		Indiana	11.0-31.0	

TABLE II(CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Magnesium Mg (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in: Michigan Ohio Wisconsin Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Louisiana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas Colorado Idaho Montana Utah Arizona California Hawaii Nevada Oregon Washington	1962-63 1.9-11.0 4.3-26.0 1.0-35.0 22.0-30.0 15.0-25.0 4.4-5.3 11.0-17.0 9.7-14.0 3.9-9.7 14.0-39.0 <0.1-8.0 5.8-16.0 14.0-21.0 2.9-33.0 39.0-48.0 3.4-6.3 8.7-40.0 2.9-31.0 5.3-19.0 2.9 4.4 0.7 4.0-16.0	44
Manganese Mn	Dissolved mineral matter	Well, Mansfield, Mass. Surface waters in Mass., N.J., Calif., Ohio, Md., and Holland Wanaque Reservoir, N.J. Surface and ground waters in U.S.	1961 0.30 0.0-0.90 0.0-0.16 1961	155 264 133

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Manganese (cont.)	Dissolved mineral matter; acid mine waste (Ohio Basin)	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.0035	1962-67
		North Atlantic Basin	0.0027	111
		Southeast Basin	0.0028	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.0037	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.232	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.138	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.0098	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.0023	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.0138	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.009	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.012	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.010	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.0028	
		California Basin	0.0028	
		Great Basin	0.0078	
		Alaska	0.0018	
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.004-0.025	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.012-0.100	47, 58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.021-0.037	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	0.0055-0.014	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.035-0.150	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.012-0.185	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0067-0.020	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0053-0.050	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0021-0.079	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.181	
		Streams in California	Average: 0.0071	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Schuylkill R. at Cressona, Pa.)	0.0-7.4	178
		Allegheny R. at Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.230 (max. conc.)	1962-67
				111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Manganese (cont.)	Weathering of rock	Ohio R. Basin (max. at Tradewater R. at Olney, Ky.)	0.0-29.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Sandusky R. near Fremont, Ohio)	0.0-1.2	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Cedar Creek near Columbia, Mo.)	0.0-50.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Sheyenne R. near Cooperstown, N. Dak.)	0.0-3.8	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at California Gulch at Malta, Colo.)	0.0-340.0	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Otter Creek near Palmyra-1964)	0.0-4.2	86
	Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Lehigh R. at Catasauqua, Pa.-1945)		0.0-0.65	130
			1945-66	
	Selected drinking water supplies in:	Connecticut	0.0000	44
		Maine	0.0004	
		Massachusetts	0.0020-0.0026	
		New Hampshire	0.0006	
		Vermont	<0.0050-0.0200	
		Delaware	<0.0030-0.0200	
		New York	0.0000-0.0680	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0030	
		Kentucky	<0.0010-0.0300	
		Maryland	0.0050-0.0300	
		North Carolina	0.0020-0.0900	
		Virginia	0.2000	
		W. Virginia	<0.0010-0.0200	
		Alabama	<0.0002-0.0050	
		Florida	<0.0010-0.0230	
		Georgia	<0.0060-0.0600	
		Mississippi	0.0025-0.0700	
		South Carolina		

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Manganese (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Tennessee	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Illinois	<0.0050-0.0100	
		Indiana	0.0090-0.2000	
		Michigan	0.0010-0.0070	
		Ohio	<0.0040-0.1000	
		Wisconsin	<0.0002-0.1000	
		Iowa	<0.0080-2.0000	
		Kansas	<0.0100-<0.0200	
		Minnesota	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Missouri	<0.0050-<0.0090	
		Nebraska	<0.0100-0.0200	
		North Dakota	<0.0060-0.0090	
		South Dakota	<0.0300-0.3000	
		Louisiana	<0.0004-0.0120	
		New Mexico	<0.0060-<0.0130	
		Oklahoma	0.0200	
		Texas	<0.0040-0.1000	
		Colorado	<0.0020-0.0200	
		Idaho	<0.0200-<0.0300	
		Montana	0.0100-0.0400	
		Utah	<0.0040-<0.0130	
		Arizona	<0.0009-0.0030	
		California	<0.0040-0.1000	
		Hawaii	0.0100	
		Nevada	0.0150	
		Oregon	<0.0030	
		Washington	<0.0050-0.0300	
Mercury Hg	Caustic-chlorine plants, vinyl chloride plants; pulp and paper mills; mines from Hg containing ores	9 municipal water supplies, Denver, Colo.	0.05	131
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59 47,58
Mercuric Chloride HgCl ₂	Caustic-chlorine plant in Michigan	Detroit R.	Very high	141

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Molybdenum Mo	Mineral weathering	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.025	1962-67
		North Atlantic Basin	0.033	111
		Southeast Basin	0.015	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.025	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.070	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.068	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.088	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.028	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.083	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.095	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.130	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.024	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.030	
		California Basin	0.045	
		Great Basin	0.145	
		Alaska Basin	0.017	
		Arkansas R. at Coolidge, Kans.	1.100 (max. conc.)	111
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-0.0062	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-<0.0027	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0065-0.0069	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	found-0.0021	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-0.0017	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0-<0.0026	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-0.00035	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-<0.00047	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0-0.00054	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0-0.0012	
Molybdenum deposits and their pro- cessing		Surface waters of Colorado (max. at East Fork Eagle R.)	0.0-3.8	1965
		Streams in California	0.0001-0.005	10 222

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Molybdenum Mo (cont.)	Molybdenum-bearing ores and processing plant effluent	Tenmile Creek (receiving effluent)	8.5-1.57 spring 1967	61
		Dillon Reservoir (about 20 miles downstream from plant)	0.188-0.452 1967-69	
		Marston filter plant - finished water	0.040 1970	61
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Raritan R. at Manville, N.J.)	0.00008-0.014 1964-65	178
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Malta, Colo. (max. at Califor- nia Gulch)	<0.00025-<0.020 1964-65	181
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Connecticut	<0.0001	
		Maine	<0.0006	
		Massachusetts		
		New Hampshire	<0.0007-<0.0008	
		Vermont	<0.0020	
		Delaware	0.0100-0.0200	
		New York	<0.0006-<0.0080	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0010-<0.0680	
		Kentucky	<0.0020	
		Maryland	<0.0010-0.0030	
		North Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Virginia	<0.0010-0.0050	
		W. Virginia	<0.0040	
		Alabama	<0.0005-<0.0050	
		Florida	<0.0030-<0.0080	
		Georgia	<0.0007-<0.0050	
		Mississippi	<0.0010-<0.0060	
		South Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0020	
		Tennessee	<0.0020-<0.0080	
		Illinois	<0.0050-<0.0080	
		Indiana	<0.0100-0.0100	
		Michigan	<0.0004-0.0050	
		Ohio	<0.0030-0.0100	
		Wisconsin	<0.0050-0.0470	
		Iowa	<0.0060-<0.0100	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Molybdenum Mo (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:		
		Kansas	0.0100	1962-63
		Minnesota	<0.0010-<0.0030	44
		Missouri	0.0040-0.0070	
		Nebraska	0.0070-0.0200	
		North Dakota	<0.0060-<0.0090	
		South Dakota	<0.0100-0.0100	
		Louisiana	<0.0050-<0.0190	
		New Mexico	<0.0060-<0.0130	
		Oklahoma	0.0100	
		Texas	<0.0040-0.0300	
		Colorado	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Idaho	0.0200	
		Montana	<0.0020-0.0040	
		Utah	0.0040-<0.0130	
		Arizona	0.0151-0.0410	
		California	<0.0020-0.0300	
		Hawaii	<0.0005	
		Nevada	<0.0020	
		Oregon	<0.0020	
		Washington	<0.0004-0.0050	
Neodymium Nd		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
				47,58
Nickel Ni		New Jersey surface waters		
		1) spring flow	0.002-0.009	1968
		2) summer flow	0.001-0.017	241
		New Jersey surface waters		
		Big Flat Brook		
		Calcareous - Site 1	0.006	241
		Acidic - Site 2	0.001	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Nickel (cont.)	Metal plating; some weathering (insolu- ble compounds)	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.008	1962-67
		North Atlantic Basin	0.008	111
		Southeast Basin	0.004	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.004	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.031	
		Lake Erie	0.056	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.015	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.010	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.005	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.017	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.012	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.003	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.010	
		California Basin	0.010	
		Great Basin	0.004	
		Alaska Basin	0.005	
		Cuyahoga R. at Cleveland, Ohio	0.130 (max. conc.)	111
		U.S. waters	0.001-0.07	1960-61
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0026-0.034	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	found-0.047	47, 58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0-0.30	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	found-0.036	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0055-0.071	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	found-0.033	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0061-0.029	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	found-0.020	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	found-0.011	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	found-0.017	
		Streams in California	0.001-0.005	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Assunpink Creek at Trenton, N.J.)	0.0005-0.260	1964-65
				178

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Nickel (cont.)		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Malta, Colo. (max. at California Gulch)	0.0-0.069 1964-65	181
		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	0.0000	
		Maine	<0.0001	
		Massachusetts	<0.0001-<0.0002	
		New Hampshire	<0.0004	
		Vermont	0.0030-0.0050	
		Delaware	<0.0005-<0.0080	
		New York	<0.0002-0.1000	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0020	
		Kentucky	<0.0010-<0.0020	
		Maryland	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		North Carolina	<0.0010-0.0050	
		Virginia	<0.0040	
		W. Virginia	<0.0005-<0.0050	
		Alabama	<0.0010-<0.0050	
		Florida	<0.0007-<0.0050	
		Georgia	0.0010-<0.0060	
		Mississippi	<0.0010-0.0080	
		South Carolina	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Tennessee	<0.0050-<0.0080	
		Illinois	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Indiana	<0.0004-<0.0050	
		Michigan	<0.0030-<0.0080	
		Ohio	<0.0010-0.0100	
		Wisconsin	<0.0040-0.0090	
		Iowa	<0.0070-0.0100	
		Kansas	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Minnesota	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Missouri	<0.0070-<0.0090	
		Nebraska	<0.0060-<0.0090	
		North Dakota	<0.0100	
		South Dakota	<0.0020-<0.0050	
		Louisiana		

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Nickel (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		New Mexico	<0.0060-<0.0130	
		Oklahoma	<0.0090-<0.0100	
		Texas	<0.0050-<0.0300	
		Colorado	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Idaho	<0.0100	
		Montana	0.0020-0.0040	
		Utah	<0.0040-<0.0130	
		Arizona	<0.0020-<0.0080	
		California	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Hawaii	0.0020	
		Nevada	<0.0040	
		Oregon	<0.0020	
		Washington	<0.0004-<0.0030	
Niobium Nb		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
		Tap water from laboratory	0.00958	209
		Tap water from laboratory (four days in pipes)	0.0235	
Nitrite ion NO ₂ ⁻	Municipal and industrial	Lake Erie	0.002	1966
Nitrate ion NO ₃ ⁻		Surface waters of 98 U.S. rivers	Range: 0.1-10.0	1960-61
		Surface waters of U.S.	4.7 Aug. 1961	133
			0.5 Sept. 1961	
			3.2 Oct. 1961	
			1.4 1961	
		Missouri R. water in Omaha, Neb.	1951-66	125
		in Kansas City, Mo.	0.2-8.6 monthly composite	
		in St. Louis County, Mo.	1.8 " "	
		in St. Louis, Mo.	1.0-9.0 " "	
			2.1-11.3 " "	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Nitrate ion NO_3^- (cont.)	Municipal waste	Hudson R.	0.2-1.0	90
	Industrial mfg. of ammonium nitrate	Iowa	10.6-100.0	260
		Ohio, 10% of municipal water supply	<1.0	July 1947 260
		Mahoning R.	~10	March 1948 260
		Ohio rural water supplies	10.0-100.0	1948 260
		Drinking water in 163 metropolitan areas in U.S.	Average: 2.3	1950-51 206
	Agricultural	Missouri wells	$\leq 5-300$	225
	Municipal and industrial pollution	Lake Erie	1.0	1966 5
		Colorado R. Basin (max. at Gila R. below Gillespie Dam, Ariz.)	0.00-60.0	1964-65 182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Calif. (max. at Salinas R. near Spreckles, Calif.)	0.0-38.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Jordan R. at Salt Lake City, Utah)	0.0-17.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Flett Creek at Tacoma, Wash.)	0.0-12.0	1964-65 183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.0-4.2	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Palouse R. at Hooper, Wash.)	0.0-14.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Trail R. near Lowing, Alaska)	0.0-2.8	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Rockaway R. at Pine Brook, N.J.)	0.0-62.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Plantation Rd. Canal near Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)	0.0-620.0	178

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Nitrate ion NO_3^- (cont.)		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Great Miami R. at Elizabethtown, Ohio)	0.0-23.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Black R. at Elyria, Ohio)	0.2-113.0	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Horse Creek near Vale, S. Dak.)	0.0-77.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Blue Earth R. near Rapidan, Minn.)	0.0-24.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Fountain Creek at Pueblo, Colo.)	0.0-302.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Yegua Creek near Somerville, Tex.)	0.0-54.0	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Illinois R. Meredosia-1962)	0.0-48.4	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Black Creek near Weatherly-1963)	0.0-23.0	130
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Connecticut	0.00	
		Maine	0.1	
		Massachusetts	0.0	
		New Hampshire	0.1	
		Vermont	0.0	
		New Jersey	0.0	
		New York	0.0-45.7	
		Pennsylvania	0.0-4.4	
		Kentucky	0.5-1.3	
		Maryland	0.3-1.8	
		North Carolina	0.1	
		Virginia	0.7-4.9	
		W. Virginia	-	
		Alabama	0.0-3.4	
		Florida	0.2-0.6	
		Georgia	0.8	
		Mississippi	0.0-4.4	
		South Carolina	0.0-0.3	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Nitrate ion NO_3^- (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Tennessee	1.7-2.9	
		Illinois	1.1-2.6	
		Indiana	0.1-1.7	
		Michigan	0.0-0.2	
		Ohio	0.0-0.6	
		Wisconsin	0.1-0.3	
		Iowa	0.1	
		Kansas	5.5-5.8	
		Minnesota	0.3	
		Missouri	3.2-5.0	
		Nebraska	0.2	
		North Dakota	-	
		Oklahoma	0.8-0.9	
		Texas	0.0-5.6	
		Colorado	0.0-3.6	
		Idaho	1.4-2.2	
		Montana	0.2-1.0	
		Utah	0.5-12.0	
		Arizona	1.0-99.8	
		Hawaii	1.6	
		Nevada	0.0	
		Washington	0.8-1.8	
Cyanide ion CN^-	Train wreck in Dun-	Buck Creek (downstream from Dunreith)	405	147
	reith, Indiana, Jan. 1, 1968	Big Blue River	20	147
		Various sites downstream to Seymour, Ind.	0.015-15.6	147
Ammonium ion NH_4^+	Fertilizer spill	Missouri R.		
		Osage, Neb.		
		Kansas City, Mo.	0.05-13.0	125
		St. Francis County, Mo.	0.0-6.3	
		St. Louis, Mo.	0.0-13.0	
			0.0	
	Municipal and indus-	Lake Erie	0.027	3
	trial			
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Rock T. at Combs, Ill.)	0.0-2.2	86

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Osmium Os		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47, 58
Palladium Pd		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47
Phosphorus P	Detergents	Lake Erie	0.0-0.65	117
		U.S. rivers	0.01-1	34
	Downstream from a domestic sewage treatment plant effluent	Wisconsin Creek	0.4	34
		Lakes and reservoirs in Illinois	0-0.1	34
	Heavy domestic or agricultural drainage	Lake water	0.8	34
		Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.044 1962-67	111
		North Atlantic Basin	0.048	
		Southeast Basin	0.043	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.042	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.130	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.153	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.243	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.031	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.353	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.081	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.121	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.173	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.047	
		California	0.083	
		Great Basin	0.037	
		Alaska Basin	0.040	
		Big Sioux R. Below Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	5.040 (max. conc.)	111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Phosphorus P (cont.)		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0-<0.058	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0-<0.186	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0	
		Columbia R. at Dalles, Oreg.	0.0	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0-<0.223	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-<0.098	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-<0.110	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	<0.195	
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Kanawha R. at Winfield, W. Va.)	0.0-13.1	1964-65
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Maumee R. at Toledo, Ohio)	0.02-3.3	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at East Fork Chariton R. near Huntsville, Mo.)	0.0-0.06	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Center Creek near Cartersville, Mo.)	0.0-11.8	181
Phosphate ion PO ₄ ⁻		Wolf R., Wisconsin Upper Fox River, Wisconsin Lake Winnebago Shores, Wisconsin	0.09-0.58 0.13-1.55 0.15-0.82	1966-68
	Municipal and industrial pollution	Detroit R. (mouth - U.S. portion)	<0.18	5
		Detroit R. (western basin)	1.2 (maximum) <0.1	
	Detergents, water treatment, domestic and industrial sewage, fertilizers	Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Issaquah Creek near Issaquah, Wash.)	0.0-0.99	183
			1964-65	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Phosphate PO_4 (cont.)		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.0-0.48	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Palouse R. at Hooper, Wash.)	0.08-1.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Rockaway R. at Pine Brook, N.J.)	0.0-25.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Mill Branch tributary near Fort Meade, Fla.)	0.0-603.0	178
Platinum Pt		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Center Creek near Cartersville, Mo.)	0.0-31.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Trinity R. near Rosser, Tex.)	0.36-10.00	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Illinois R. at Peoria-1963)	0.0-9.4	86
		Stream in Davis mine, Rowe, Mass., Providence R.	0.17 1.34	100
Potassium K		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47,58
		98 rivers in U.S.	1958-59	
		Surface waters in U.S.	1961	155
		1.5 Aug. 1961 0.9 Sept. 1961 5.1 Oct. 1961 4.0 1961		133
		New Jersey surface waters 1) spring flow 2) summer flow	0.6-9.0 0.40-15.3	241

TABLE II(CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Potassium K (cont.)		New Jersey surface water Big Flat Brook Calcareous - Site 1 Acidic - Site 2	6.6 0.6	241
		Bozeman city sewage treatment plant; slaughter house and stockyard, etc. (Montana)	1.96-6.65	227
	Weathering of rock	Rocky Creek and East Gallatin R. (various locations along rivers from sources of pollution)		
		Colorado R. Basin (max. at Dolores R. near Cisco, Utah)	0.8-35.0	182
		Pacific Slope in California (max. at Salinas R. near Spreckles, Calif.)	0.0-23.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Humboldt R. near Rye Patch, Nev.)	0.5-12.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basin in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.0-20.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.1-7.8	182
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Palouse R. at Hooper, Wash.)	0.4-5.8	182
		Alaska (max. at Anchor R. at Anchor Point, Alaska)	0.0-8.0	182
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Wissahickon Creek at Fort Washing- ton, Pa.)	0.0-15.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Shark R. near Homestead, Fla.)	0.0-440.0	178

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Potassium K (cont.)		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Kiskiminetas R. at Leechburg, Pa.)	0.0-13.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Trumansburg Creek at Trumansburg, N.Y.)	0.1-7.8	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Bitter Lake near Waubay, S. Dak.)	0.6-1010.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Eastern Stump Lake near Lakota, N. Dak.)	0.8-1400.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Little R. near Rochelle, La.)	0.2-109.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Mission R. at Refugio, Tex.)	0.5-112.0	181
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Lehigh R. at Glendon, Pa.-1957)	0.0-7.0	130
Praseodymium Pr		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47, 58
Rhenium Re		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47, 58
Rhodium Rh		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47, 58
Rubidium Rb		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	<0.00075-0.002	47, 58
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0002-<0.0027	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0-<0.008	
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Oreg.	<0.0011-0.0014	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	<0.0011-0.0021	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0025-0.0074	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	<0.00089-0.0039	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Rubidium Rb (cont.)		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.001-<0.0016	47, 58
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	<0.0015-<0.0021	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.0	
Ruthenium Ru		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Passaic R. near Chatam, N.J.)	0.00006-0.016	178
		Lower Mississippi R. Basins	0.0	181
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47, 58
Samarium Sm		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	47, 58
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-trace	47
Scandium Sc		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-trace	47
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-trace	47
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-trace	47
Selenium Se	Selected drinking water supplies in:			44
	Connecticut		<0.010	
	Maine		<0.010	
	New Hampshire		<0.010	
	Vermont		<0.010	
	Delaware		<0.010	
	New York		<0.010	
	Pennsylvania		<0.010	
	Kentucky		<0.010	
	Maryland		<0.010	
	North Carolina		<0.010	
	Virginia		<0.010	
	W. Virginia		<0.010	
	Alabama		<0.010	
	Florida		<0.010	
	Georgia		<0.010	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Selenium (cont.)	Selected drinking water supplies in:	Mississippi	<0.010	1962-63 44
		South Carolina	<0.010	
		Tennessee	<0.010	
		Illinois	<0.010	
		Indiana	<0.010	
		Michigan	<0.010	
		Ohio	<0.010	
		Wisconsin	<0.010	
		Iowa	<0.010	
		Kansas	<0.010	
		Minnesota	<0.010	
		Missouri	<0.010	
		Nebraska	<0.010	
		North Dakota	<0.010	
		South Dakota	<0.010	
		Louisiana	<0.010	
		New Mexico	<0.010	
		Oklahoma	<0.010	
		Texas	<0.010	
		Colorado	<0.0005-<0.010	
		Idaho	<0.010	
		Montana	<0.010	
		Utah	<0.010	
		Arizona	<0.010	
		California	<0.010	
		Hawaii	<0.010	
		Nevada	<0.010	
		Oregon	<0.010	
		Washington	<0.010	
Silicon Si	New Jersey surface waters 1) spring flow 2) summer flow		1968 241	
			3.5-11.2	
			3.7-12.1	
	New Jersey surface water Big Flat Brook Calcareous - Site 1 Acidic - Site 2		241	
			2.5	
			4.0	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Silicon dioxide SiO_2	Weathering of rock	Surface waters of 98 U.S. rivers	8-48	155
		Missouri R. Omaha, Neb. Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis County, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.	1951-66 4.2-16.0 2.0-24.0 5.0-20.0 7.5-13.6	125
	Weathering of rock	Colorado R. Basin (max. at Gila R. near Gila, N. M.)	1.5-39.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in California (max. at Shasta R. near Yreka, Calif.)	2.5-51.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Goggin Drain near Magna, Utah)	1.2-60.0	182
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.9-32.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Champoe Creek near Champoe, Ore.)	3.6-39.0	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Boise R. at Notus, Idaho)	3.7-34.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Anchor R. at Anchor Point, Alaska)	3.0-31.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Wippany R. near Wippany, N.J.)	0.3-3.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Alafia R. at Lithia, Fla.)	0.2-65.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Tradewater R. at Olney, Ky.)	0.4-4990.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at St. Louis R. at Scanlon, Minn.)	0.7-17.0	179

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FR SH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Silicon dioxide (cont.)		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Hale Drain near Scottsbluff, Neb.)	2.2-69.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Big Coulee near Churches Ferry, N. Dak.)	2.9-66.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Canadian R. near Amarillo, Tex.)	0.6-73.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Croton Creek near Joyton, Tex.)	0.1-56.0	181
		Surface waters in Illinois (max. at Cache R. at Forman-1957)	0.6-66.7	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Lehigh R. at Bethlehem, Pa.-1960)	1.1-14.0	130
Silver Ag	Leaching of ores; electroplating; processing of food and beve- rages	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.0019	1962-67
		North Atlantic Basin	0.0009	
		Southeast Basin	0.0004	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.0021	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.0053	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.0034	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.0014	
		Missouri-R. Basin	0.0012	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.0043	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.0058	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.0009	
		Great Basin	0.0003	
		Alaska Basin	0.0011	
		Colorado R. at Lona, Colo.	0.038	1962-67
			(max. conc.)	
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	<0.000058-0.00011	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-0.00033	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0-0.001	
		Columbia R. near Dalles, Ore.	0.00009-0.00015	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Silver (cont.)		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	<0.00013-0.00059	1958-59
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0-<0.00022	47, 58
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	<0.000085-0.00028	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0-<0.00016	
Sodium Na		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0-0.00029	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	<0.00020-0.00031	
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Wippany R. at Morristown, N. J.)	0.0-0.00012	1964-65
		Santa Ana R., Calif.	high	1970
		Platte R. near Venice, Neb.	31.6	1969
		Platte R. at Ashland, Neb.	33.1	1969
		Elkhorn R. at Q Street, Neb.	24.3	1969
		New Jersey surface waters summer flow	3.0-9.6	1968
		New Jersey surface water Big Flat Brook		241
		Calcareous - Site 1	3.7	
Highway deicing		Acidic - Site 2	2.5	
		Seven rivers in Maine	<0.5-10.7	July
			0.5-8.8	October
			0.5-10.7	April
Weathering of rock, etc.		Colorado R. Basin (max. at Dolores R. near Cisco, Utah)	2.3-1160.0	1964-65
		Pacific Slope Basins in California (max. at San Benito R. near Willow Creek School, Calif.)	1.3-298.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Goggin Drain near Magna, Utah)	1.4-5260.0	182
				95

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Sodium (cont.)		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.7-139.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet)	1.6-46.0	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Boise R. at Notus, Idaho)	1.3-57.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Matanuska R. at Palmer, Alaska)	0.5-12.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Potomac R. near Morgantown, Md.)*	0.4-3070	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Shark R. near Homestead, Fla.)	0.7-12,500.0	178
		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Lynch R. near Glenville, W. Va.)	0.5-258.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Oswego R. at Oswego, N.Y.)	0.8-210.0	179
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Medicine Lake near Florence, S. Dak.)	1.4-6,940.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max. at Eastern Stump Lake near Lakota, N. Dak.)	1.2-24,300.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Little R. near Rochelle, La.)	0.2-5,860.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Mission R. at Refugio, Tex.)	1.0-21,400	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Wolf Creek near Beecher City-1963)	0.0-1,407.0	86

*calculated as Na+K, reported as Na

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Sodium (cont.)		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Aquashicola Creek at Palmerton, Pa.-1957)	0.5-44.0	130
		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	2.5	
		Maine	1.5	
		New Hampshire	2.5-4.0	
		Vermont	3.5	
		Delaware	12.0-13.0	
		New York	2.0-14.0	
		Pennsylvania	4.5-14.0	
		Kentucky	3.0	
		Maryland	4.0-8.5	
		North Carolina	3.5-6.5	
		Virginia	6.0-120.0	
		W. Virginia	17.0	
		Alabama	2.5-54.0	
		Florida	8.0-22.0	
		Georgia	2.5-12.0	
		Mississippi	1.8-149.0	
		South Carolina	3.5-19.0	
		Tennessee	4.1-9.5	
		Illinois	6.5-15.0	
		Indiana	8.0-27.0	
		Michigan	2.2-26.0	
		Ohio	7.0-34.0	
		Wisconsin	4.0-6.0	
		Iowa	7.0-34.0	
		Kansas	45.0-73.0	
		Minnesota	1.0-5.0	
		Missouri	9.5-13.0	
		Nebraska	23.0-50.0	
		North Dakota	33.0-54.0	
		South Dakota	17.0-150.0	
		Louisiana	26.0-138.0	
		New Mexico	28.0-47.0	
		Oklahoma	85.0-100.0	
		Texas	20.0-300.0	
		Colorado	2.0-44.0	
		Idaho	63.0-76.0	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Sodium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Montana	4.5-11.0	
		Utah	3.5-25.0	
		Arizona	59.0-372.0	
		California	4.0-170.0	
		Hawaii	3.2	
		Nevada	7.0	
		Oregon	3.6	
		Washington	3.2-6.0	
		Public water supply, Wanbeska,		146
Strontium Sr		Wisconsin		
		1) Northtown	1959	
		2) Baxter Street	1959	
		3) Moreland	1959	
		New Jersey surface waters	1968	241
		1) spring flow	0.004-0.040	
		2) summer flow	0.002-0.129	
		New Jersey surface water		241
		Big Flat Brook		
		Calcareous - Site 1	0.500	
Weathering of rock		Acidic - Site 2	0.030	
		Northeast Basin	Mean Positive:	111
		North Atlantic Bas'n	0.076	
		Southeast Basin	0.062	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.026	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.047	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.130	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.260	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.105	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.044	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.342	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.540	
			0.697	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Strontium (cont.)	Weathering of rock	Western Gulf Basin	Mean Positive: 0.652	111
		Pacific Northwest	0.068	
		California Basin	0.153	
		Great Basin	0.152	
		Alaska Basin	0.081	
		Arkansas R. at Coolidge, Kans.	5.00	111
			(max. conc.)	
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0075-0.034	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.011-0.154	47,58
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.715-0.802	
Sulfate ion SO ₄		Columbia R. above Dalles, Ore.	0.030-0.112	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.072-0.106	
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.034-0.105	
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.039-0.068	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0063-0.061	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.012-0.074	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	0.015-0.129	
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Raritan R. at Manville, N.J.)	0.0008-1.1	178
		Surface waters of 98 U.S. rivers	4.0-473	155
		Missouri R. water in Omaha, Neb.	46.0-253.0	125
		in Kansas City, Mo.	36.0-286.0	
		in St. Louis County, Mo.	35.0-206.0	
		in St. Louis, Mo.	45.0-203.0	
		Hudson R., Nyack, N.Y.	25	125
		Drinking water of 163 metropolitan areas of U.S.	Average: 43.9	206
		Platte R. near Venice, Neb.	67.2	39
			1969	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Sulfate (cont.)		Platte R. at Ashland, Neb.	63.5	1969
		Elkhorn R. at Q Street, Neb.	50.2	1969
	Bozeman city sewage treatment plant; slaughter house and stockyard, etc. (Montana)	Rocky Creek and East Gallatin R. (various locations along rivers from sources of pollution)	20.02	227
	Acid mine drainage	Deepwater Creek, Henry County, Mo.	140-200	1966-67
		Montrose Reservoir, Henry, County, Mo.	230	25
	Weathering of rock, mine waste, etc.	Colorado R. Basin (max. at Price R. at Woodside, Utah)	2.5-3,690.0	1964-65
		Pacific Slope Basins in Calif. (max. at Salt Slough near Los Banos, Calif.)	0.0-675.0	182
		Great Basin excluding Great Salt Lake (max. at Goggin Drain near Magna, Utah)	0.0-2,260.0	1964-65
		Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Crab Creek near Smyrna, Wash.)	0.0-170.0	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin (max. at Walla Walla R. near Touchet, Wash.)	0.0-59.0	183
		Snake R. Basin (max. at Boise R. at Notoero, Idaho)	0.0-80.0	183
		Alaska (max. at Nenana R. near Healy, Alaska)	0.5-47.0	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Ostsquago Creek at Fort Plain, N.Y.)	3.6-960.0	178
		South Atlantic Slope and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Shark R. near Homestead, Fla.)	0.0-2,560.0	178

TABLE II(CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Sulfate (con t.)		Ohio R. Basin (max. at Lynch Run near Glenville, W. Va.	0.4-1,530.0	179
		St. Lawrence R. Basin (max. at Fairville Creek at Fairville Sta., N N.Y.)	5.0-426.0	
		Missouri R. Basin (max. at Medicine Lake near Florence, S. Dak.)	0.0-61,600.0	180
		Hudson R. and Upper Mississippi R. Basins (max at Eastern Stump Lake near Lakota, N. Dak.)	5.5-66,000.0	180
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin (max. at Arkansas R. at Lamar, Colo.)	0.0-2,710.0	181
		Western Gulf of Mexico Basins (max. at Colorado R. near Ira, Tex.)	4.0-4,360.0	181
		Illinois surface waters (max. at Beaucoup Creek near Matthews-1964)	1.6-1,627.0	86
		Lehigh R. Basin (max. at Nesquehoning mine drainage tunnel-1965)	0.5-965.0	130
		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
	Connecticut		0.00	
	Maine		4.9	
	Massachusetts		19.0	
	Vermont		10.8	
	Delaware		48.0-52.0	
	New Jersey		40.0	
	New York		10.0-36.5	
	Pennsylvania		42.0-70.0	
	Kentucky		36.0-84.0	
	Maryland		8.6-39.0	
	North Carolina		9.7-21.4	
	Virginia		12.7-38.8	
	W. Virginia		153.0	
	Alabama		2.1-82.0	
	Florida		9.0-45.0	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Sulfate (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Georgia	6.0	
		Mississippi	1.4-56.5	
		Tennessee	1.6-29.0	
		Illinois	28.0-58.0	
		Indiana	33.0-73.0	
		Michigan	2.0-33.0	
		Ohio	30.0-117.0	
		Wisconsin	23.0-27.0	
		Iowa	99.0	
		Kansas	120.0-136.0	
		Minnesota	3.0	
		Missouri	58.9-69.4	
		Nebraska	191.0	
		North Dakota	40.0	
		South Dakota	51.0	
		Oklahoma	76.0-136.0	
		Texas	7.0-205.0	
		Colorado	20.0-130.0	
		Idaho	106.0-118.0	
		Montana	10.0-57.0	
		Utah	11.0-141.0	
		Arizona	60.0-205.0	
		Nevada	19.2	
		Washington	3.3-10.7	
		Principal U.S. rivers	None detected 1958-59	47,58
Tantalum Ta				
Tellurium Te		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
Terbium Tb		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58
Thallium Tl		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected 1958-59	47,58

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Thorium Th	Naturally occurring minerals	Weber R., Utah	0.00041	273
		Little Cottonwood Creek, Utah	<0.0015	
		Williams Creek, Idaho	0.00004	
		Blye Mountain, Calif.	0.00033	
		Well-Arches National Monument, Utah	0.0002	
		Hot Spring-Pyramid Lake, Nevada	0.0002	
		Truckee R. Nevada	0.0002	
		Walker R. Nevada	0.0005	
		Humbolt R., Nevada	0.00017	
		Carson R., Nevada	0.0001	
		Sevier R., Utah	0.00008	
		Lake Tahoe, Calif.	<0.00003	
		Pyramid Lake, Nevada	0.0002	
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	
		Principal rivers of U.S.	1958-59	
			None detected	
			1958-59	
Thulium Tm		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-0.0013	47,58
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-0.0014	47,58
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Passaic R. at Chatam, N.J.)	<0.0003-0.011	178
		Selected drinking water supplies in:		44
		Connecticut	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Delaware	<0.006-<0.0080	
		New York	<0.0030-<0.0060	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0020	
		Kentucky	<0.0010-<0.0029	
		Maryland	<0.0010-<0.0030	
Tin Sn		North Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Virginia	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		W. Virginia	<0.0040	
		Alabama	<0.0005-<0.0050	
		Florida	<0.0030-<0.0050	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Tin (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Georgia	<0.0007-<0.0050	
		Mississippi	<0.0010-<0.0060	
		South Carolina	<0.0010	
		Tennessee	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Illinois	<0.0050-<0.0080	
		Indiana	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Michigan	<0.0004-<0.0050	
		Ohio	<0.0020-<0.0080	
		Wisconsin	<0.0050-<0.0060	
		Iowa	<0.0040-<0.0060	
		Kansas	<0.0070-<0.0100	
		Minnesota	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Missouri	<0.0050	
		Nebraska	<0.0070-<0.0090	
		North Dakota	<0.0060-<0.0090	
		South Dakota	<0.0100	
		Louisiana	<0.0050-<0.0300	
		New Mexico	<0.0060-<0.0130	
		Oklahoma	<0.0090-<0.0100	
		Texas	<0.0050-<0.0400	
		Colorado	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Idaho	0.0100	
		Montana	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Utah	<0.0040-<0.0130	
		Arizona	<0.0200	
		California	<0.0020-<0.0100	
		Hawaii	<0.0005	
		Oregon	<0.0020	
		Washington	<0.0004-<0.0020	
Titanium Ti		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	<0.0008-0.099	1958-59 47,58
		Atchafalaya R. at Kretz Springs, La.	0.001-0.107	
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	<0.008-0.010	
		Columbia R. above Dailies, Gru.	0.0021-0.0052	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	<0.0014-0.055	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Titanium (cont.)		Mississippi R. near Eaton Rouge, La.	0.0067-0.072	1958-59
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0027-0.038	47, 58
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	<0.00086-0.106	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0-0.0057	
		Yukon R. at Mountain Village, Alaska	<0.002-0.016	
		Streams in California	Average: 0.0065	222
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Passaic R. at Little Falls, N.J.)	<0.0003-0.027	1964-65
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch and Arkansas R. at Malta, Colo. (max. at California Gulch)	<0.00051-0.040	1964-65
		Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
				47, 58
Tungsten W		Walker R., Calif.	0.0009	
Uranium U	Naturally occurring minerals	Weber R., Utah	0.0013	
		Little Cottonwood Creek, Utah	0.002	
		Williams Creek, Idaho	0.0003	
		Blive Mountain, Calif.	0.00004	
		Well-Arches National Monument, Utah	0.0050	
		Hot Spring-Pyramid Lake, Nevada	0.00008	
		Truchee R., Nevada	0.0046	
		Walker R., Nevada	0.016	
		Humboldt R., Nevada	0.0072	
		Carson R., Nevada	0.0047	
		Sevier R., Utah	0.0081	
		Lake Tahoe, Calif.	0.0008	
		Pyramid Lake, Nevada (South End)	0.016	
		Pyramid Lake, Nevada (North End)	0.025	
		Walker Lake	0.077	
		Mono Lake	0.139	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Uranium U (cont.)		Drinking water	0.002-0.05	160
		Drinking water	0.04-0.05	158
		Surface waters	Detected	274
	Uranium ore processing mill	Principal rivers of U.S.	None detected	1958-59
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Susquehanna R. at Harrisburg, Pa. and Potomac R. at Hancock, Md.)	<0.0004-0.0006	1960-61
		St. Lawrence R. Basin		
		Genesee R. at Rochester, N.Y.	<0.0004	1960-61
		South Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Yadkin R. at Yadkin College, N.C. and St. Johns R. at Christmas, Fla.)	<0.0004-0.0007	1960-61
		Gulf of Mexico Basin (max. at Missouri R. at Nebraska City, Neb.)	<0.0004-0.0066	1960-61
		Colorado R. at Yuma, Ariz.	0.0076	47, 58
		Pacific Coast Basins (max. at San Joaquin R. at Vernalis, Calif.)	<0.0004-0.008	183
		Yukon R. at Rampart, Alaska	0.0014	47, 58
		Red R. (N) at Grand Forks, N.D.	0.0014	47, 58

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Vanadium	Uranium-vanadium milling opera- tions	Colorado R. Basin	0.002-0.0492	122
		New Mexico waters	0.02-0.15	131
	Minerals	Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.009	1962-67 ^(a)
		North Atlantic Basin	0.012	111
		Southeast Basin	0.010	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.022	
		Lake Erie Basin	0.054	
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.020	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.171	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.025	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.105	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.009	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.013	
		California Basin	0.030	
		Alaska Basin	0.032	
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-0.0022	1958-59
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-<0.0065	47, 58
		Columbia R. above Dalles, Ore.	0.0-0.004	47, 58
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-0.0056	47, 58
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0-<0.0055	47, 58
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-0.004	47, 58
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-0.0067	1958-59
		Streams in California	Average: 0.003	47
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Elizabeth R. at Elizabeth, N.J.)	<0.0002-0.018	222
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin: California Gulch at Malta, Colo.	0.0-<0.020	178
				181

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Vanadium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	0.0000	
		Maine	<0.0001	
		New Hampshire	<0.0001-<0.0002	
		Vermont	<0.0004	
		Delaware	0.0030-<0.0050	
		New York	<0.0006-<0.0080	
		Pennsylvania	<0.0002-<0.0120	
		Kentucky	<0.0020	
		Maryland	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		North Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Virginia	<0.0010-<0.0050	
		W. Virginia	<0.0040	
		Alabama	<0.0005-<0.0050	
		Florida	<0.0010-0.0050	
		Georgia	<0.0007-<0.0050	
		Mississippi	<0.0010-<0.0060	
		South Carolina	<0.0010-<0.0030	
		Tennessee	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Illinois	<0.0050-<0.0080	
		Indiana	<0.0050-<0.0100	
		Michigan	<0.0004-<0.0050	
		Ohio	<0.0030-<0.0080	
		Wisconsin	<0.0010-<0.0060	
		Iowa	<0.0040-0.0060	
		Kansas	<0.0070-<0.0100	
		Minnesota	<0.0010-0.0030	
		Missouri	<0.0030-<0.0050	
		Nebraska	<0.0070-<0.0090	
		North Dakota	<0.0060-<0.0090	
		South Dakota	<0.0100	
		Louisiana	<0.0020-<0.0050	
		New Mexico	<0.0060-0.0130	
		Oklahoma	<0.0090-<0.0100	
		Texas	<0.0050-<0.0300	
		Colorado	<0.0020-<0.0060	
		Idaho	0.0300-0.0500	
		Montana	<0.0020-<0.0030	
		Utah	<0.0020-<0.0130	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Vanadium (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	47
		Arizona	<0.0040-<0.0200	
		California	<0.0020-0.0200	
		Hawaii	0.0010	
		Nevada	<0.0040	
Ytterbium Yb		Oregon	<0.0020	
		Washington	<0.0004-<0.0030	
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-trace	47
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-trace	47
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-trace	47
Yttrium Y		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-trace	47
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-trace	47
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-trace	47
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-trace	47
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0-trace	47
Zinc Zn		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-trace	47
		New Jersey surface waters	1968	241
		1) spring flow	0.010-0.019	
		2) summer flow	0.010-0.085	
		New Jersey surface waters		241
		Big Flat Brook	0.010	
		Calcareous - Site 1	0.010	
		Acidic - Site 2		
		Northeast Basin	Mean Positive: 0.096	1962-67
		North Atlantic Basin	0.049	
		Southeast Basin	0.052	
		Tennessee R. Basin	0.028	
		Ohio R. Basin	0.081	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Zinc (cont.)		Lake Erie	0.205	111
		Upper Mississippi R. Basin	0.045	
		Western Great Lakes Basin	0.024	
		Missouri R. Basin	0.039	
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin	0.085	
		Colorado R. Basin	0.051	
		Western Gulf Basin	0.092	
		Pacific Northwest Basin	0.040	
		California Basin	0.016	
		Great Basin	0.044	
		Alaska Basin	0.028	
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-0.125	
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-0.110	
		Susquehanna R. at Conowingo, Md.	0.0-trace	
	Industrial waste and some weathering of rock	Pacific Slope Basins in Washington and Upper Columbia R. Basin (max. at Spokane R. near Otis Orchards, Wash.)	0.05-0.40	183
		Pacific Slope Basins in Oregon and Lower Columbia R. Basin	0.05	183
		Snake R. Basin	0.05	183
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Assunpink Creek at Trenton, N.J.)	0.008-0.730	178
		Lower Mississippi R. Basin:	<0.00005-860.0	181
		California Gulch, Arkansas R. and a few minor streams (max. at Cali- fornia Gulch at Malta, Colo.)		
		Streams in California		
		Cuyahoga R. at Cleveland, O.	Average: 0.029	222
			1.182 (max. conc.)	111

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Zinc (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		Connecticut	<0.05	
		Maine	0.04	
		New Hampshire	0.03-0.19	
		Vermont	0.00	
		Delaware	0.04-<0.05	
		New York	0.02-3.00	
		Pennsylvania	0.00-1.00	
		Kentucky	<0.40	
		Maryland	0.00-<0.40	
		North Carolina	<0.03-<0.3	
		Virginia	0.01-<0.60	
		W. Virginia	<1.00	
		Alabama	<0.2-<1.0	
		Florida	<0.01-<0.05	
		Georgia	0.01-<0.05	
		Mississippi	0.06-<0.30	
		South Carolina	0.02-<0.90	
		Tennessee	<0.40-<0.60	
		Illinois	<0.05-<1.00	
		Indiana	<0.05-<2.00	
		Michigan	<0.05-<0.9	
		Ohio	<0.05-<0.8	
		Wisconsin	0.00-0.47	
		Iowa	<1.00	
		Kansas	<2.00	
		Minnesota	<0.01-<0.03	
		Missouri	<0.7-<1.00	
		Nebraska	<2.00	
		North Dakota	<0.06-<0.09	
		South Dakota	<3.00	
		Louisiana	0.00-<0.05	
		New Mexico	<0.06-<0.13	
		Oklahoma	<2.00-<3.00	
		Texas	0.01-<4.00	
		Colorado	<0.02-0.10	
		Idaho	<3.00	
		Montana	<0.50-<0.70	
		Utah	<0.04-<0.13	
		Arizona	0.01-<4.00	

TABLE II (CONT.) - CONCENTRATION OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER

AGENT	SOURCE	LOCATION	CONCENTRATION (mg/l)	REFERENCE
Zinc (cont.)		Selected drinking water supplies in:	1962-63	44
		California	0.10-<4.00	
		Hawaii	0.40	
		Nevada	0.08	
		Oregon	<0.40	
Zirconium Zr		Washington	<0.10-<0.80	
		Apalachicola R. near Blountstown, Fla.	0.0-trace	47
		Atchafalaya R. at Krotz Springs, La.	0.0-trace	47
		Hudson R. at Green Island, N.Y.	0.0-trace	47
		Mississippi R. near Baton Rouge, La.	0.0-trace	47
		Mobile R. at Mt. Vernon Landing, Ala.	0.0-trace	47
		Sacramento R. at Sacramento, Calif.	0.0-trace	47
		North Atlantic Slope Basins (max. at Passaic R. near Chatam, N.J.)	<0.0003-<0.012	178
			1964-65	

SECTION VII

TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

ACUTE TOXICITY

Table III presents available acute toxicity information on inorganic pollutants in freshwater as these relate to the animal species in which the toxicity was examined, the dose used, the effect found, and occasionally the minimum lethal dose (MLD). A separate column has been reserved for the LD₅₀ of the compounds. The LD₅₀ is an estimation of the dose which could be expected to kill one-half of an unlimited population of a specific strain of animals.

All doses, except where indicated, were administered orally. Other routes of administration are included in Table III only if oral data was not available. Pertinent information on species other than mammals, if included, is presented only if data on mammals or adequate data on mammalian species were not available.

Many of the same factors need to be considered in assessing toxicity data as were pointed out in "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater." Chemical interaction is of more significance with inorganic materials than with organic compounds. The formation of complex ions and salts results in materials in water which may have distinct toxic actions from the particular ionic species involved in such reactions. While microbial decomposition of inorganic species cannot occur, the microbial transformation of one form of an element to another has become well known with the recognition that metallic mercury will result in soluble forms of mercury by the action of micro-organisms. Many of the particular salts which have been measured for toxicity in animals have a low solubility in water. When administered by the oral route, this low solubility may result in a decreased toxicity. Thus if a different salt of a particular ion were tested, an entirely different pattern of symptoms might result.

Unlike the case with organic compounds, one can be reasonably certain of the initial purity of the inorganic material which was used in testing for toxicity. One can never be certain, however, as to what toxicity would have resulted if a particular material were tested in the presence of other compounds. The synergistic effects observed with organic compounds also apply to inorganic species. This can be especially true of inorganic materials that are administered in the presence of chelating agents or of cations administered in diets relatively deficient in other specific cationic species.

One further caveat is necessary in evaluating toxicity data obtained with inorganic chemical compounds. It is possible to kill an animal with a large dose of sodium chloride, although sodium chloride is considered not to have significant acute toxicity. High concentrations of inorganic materials can upset the water balance of animals, however. The extent to which a chemical species results in toxicity due to its ionic strength or buffering effect versus the poisonous nature of one of its ionic constituents is difficult to assess when large quantities are administered. Thus in Table III large LD₅₀ values should not necessarily be the cause for undue attention.

TABLE III - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Aluminum chloride	Mouse			1,130	170
Antimony	Human	100 mg 97.2 mg 48.6 mg	Lethal Lethal to adult Lethal to child	3,730	228
	Laboratory animals	50 mg	Death; acute symptoms		26,131,165 131 131
Antimony potassium tartrate	Rabbit			115	26
				115-120	228
		10-20 mg/kg	Lethal		
	Rat	300 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose	599-666	228
	Mouse				
	Rat	110 mg/kg	Cardiac lesions, congestion of liver with some degeneration and polymorphonuclear infiltration and toxic glomerular nephritis.		
Antimony trichloride	Rat			675	10
	Guinea pig			574	10

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Antimony trifluoride	Guinea pig	110 mg/kg	Lethal		131
Antimony pentachloride	Rat			1,115	10
	Guinea pig			900	10
Arsenic (undefined)	Human	130 mg.	Lethal		131
		100 mg	Severe poisoning; cumulative toxic effect; small eruptions on hands and soles of feet, sometimes developing into cancer; possible liver damage and heart ailments, causal factor for Hoff's disease.		131
	Laboratory animals	9 mg/kg	Lethal		131
		20 mg	Lethal or acute symptoms		165
	Dog	10-20 mg	Toxic		131
	Swine	50-100 mg	Toxic		131
	Sheep, goat, horse	1,000-1,500 mg	Toxic		131
	Cow	1,500-3,000 mg	Toxic		131

TABLE IIY (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Arsenic (metal)	Human	Ingestion	Burning and dryness of mouth and throat, dysphagia, colicky abdominal pain, projectile vomiting, profuse diarrhea, hematuria, shock, paralysis, and increased permeability of the splanchnic capillary bed.		250
	Human	70-180 mg	Fatal		250
Arsenic trioxide	Rat			<50	246
				75-500	26
				138	8
				138±13	228
Arsenite ion	Dog	30-70 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Human	Ingestion	>400 people died in decade		208
Sodium arsenite	Rat and mouse			18.36	208
	Human	325 mg	Lethal		131
	Rat			<50 70	246 102
Arsenate ion	Guinea pig	14-30 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rat and mouse			238	208

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Calcium arsenate	Rat			298	131
Arsine	Human	Ingestion	Hemolysis of RBC; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting and paresthesia, jaundice and tenderness of liver and spleen.		250
		250 ppm	Lethal in 30 minutes		250
	Guinea pig	0.5-2 ppm	Increased red cell fragility, leukopenia, and a rapid fall of red cells to 80% of normal.		250
Barium (undefined)	Human	500-600 mg	Lethal		131
Barium carbonate	Human	800 mg	Lethal		174
	Rabbit	170-300 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rat			800	131
		50-200 mg/kg	Lethal		200
		50-200 mg/kg	Lethal	1,480 [±] 340	228
		50-200 mg/kg	Lethal		228

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Barium carbonate (cont.)	Mouse	200 mg/kg	Lethal		228, 200
	Rabbit			170-130	200
	Guinea pig			1,000	200
Barium chloride	Human	100 mg/kg	Lethal		200
	Rat			250	59
	Dog			90	131
	Mouse	7-14 mg/kg	Lethal		200
	Rat	355-533 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Dog	90 mg/kg	Lethal		200, 228
	Horse	800-1,000 mg/kg	Lethal		200, 228
	Rabbit	170/kg	Lethal		200, 228
	Guinea pig			350	131, 228
Barium fluoride					
Barium nitrate	Rabbit	300-600 mg/kg	Lethal		174
	Dog	2,000-5,000 mg/kg	Lethal		174
Eeryllium (metal)	Rabbit	40 mg injected	19/24 died from liver necrosis; 2/24 had pulmonary infections.		16

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Beryllium chloride	Mouse			92	198
	Rat			86	198
Beryllium sulfate	Mouse			80	198
	Rat			82	198
Bismuth (undefined)	Human	Single injection	Damage to kidneys and anuria		26
Boron (undefined)	Mouse	1,000-4,000 mg/kg	Intoxication in liver		252
Boric acid	Laboratory animals			1,200-3,450	252
	Human	250-330 mg/kg	Lethal		174
	Mouse			3,450-158	228
	Rat			5,140	228
				2,660-220	228
	Dog			>1,000	228
Sodium borate	Human	83-250 mg/kg	Lethal		131

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Sodium bromate	Rabbit	580 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		131
Cadmium (undefined)	Human	150 mg/kg	Lethal in 1.5 hrs.		131
		14.5 mg	Nausea and vomiting		131
	Dog	150-600 mg/kg	Lethal		131
	Mouse	50-100 mg/kg	Lethal		121
Cadmium chloride	Rabbit	300-500 mg	Lethal		121
	Rabbit	150-300 mg/kg	Lethal		131
		70-150 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Cat	125 mg/l of food	Lethal		131
	Gerbil	S.C.*	Acute damage to ovarian tissue		106
Calcium chloride	Rat			88	228
	Rat	3,650 mg/kg	Lethal		131
				4,000	228
	Rabbit	1,384 mg/kg	Lethal		228

* Subcutaneous

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Bicarbonate ion	Human	700 mg/l	Unhealthful to most people		131
Sodium carbonate	Rat	10,000-20,000 mg/kg	Lethal to young		131
Cerium chloride	Rabbit			50-60 I.V.*	26
	Mouse			35.3 I.V.	26
	Laboratory animals	10 mg I.V.*	Paralysis of heart muscle and degenerative changes in blood cells		26
	Laboratory animals	10 mg P.O.** and S.C.	None of the above effects observed possibly due to longer contact with nucleic acids which converts Ce to insoluble compounds.		26
Sodium chlorate	Rat			12,000	131
	Laboratory animals	20,000-40,000 mg/l	Considered non-toxic		131
	Rat	12,000 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rabbit	8,000-12,000 mg/kg	Lethal		228

* Intravenous

** Oral

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Sodium chlorate (cont.)	Cat	1,350-1,940 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Dog	700 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Ammonium perchlorate	Mouse and rabbit			1,900	219
	Rat				
Chromium Cr ⁺⁶	Rat	500 mg/kg	Maximum non-toxic limit	4,200	219
					131
Potassium dichromate	Human	10 mg/l for 15 days	Nausea		131
	Human	10 mg/l in drinking water for 3 wks. (0.35 mg/kg/day)	No effect except 3 periods of vomiting		269
	Rat	500 mg/l in drinking water	Toxic		269
Cobalt (undefined)	Dog	2,829 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Human		Low toxicity		131
	Dog			>30	131
	Laboratory animal		Vomiting by local irritation		131

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Copper (undefined)	Human	10,000 mg/kg	Lethal		78
	Human	60-100 mg	Gastroenteritis with nausea and intestinal irritation		131
		10-30 mg	No poisoning even after many days		131
		44 mg/l in water con- taminated by cor- roded drinking fountain			131
Copper chloride	Sheep	18,000-182,000 mg/kg	Lethal		131
	Rat			940	228
	Rat			140	228
	Human	10-15 grains	Severe abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, hema- turia and convulsions, possibly fatal.		26
Copper nitrate	Human	Ingestion	Hemolytic anemia		26
	Laboratory animals	890 mg	Intense inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract		26
	Rat			300	228
Copper sulfate					

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Aluminum fluoride	Mouse			103	170
Magnesium fluoride	Guinea pig	1,000 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Gallium (undefined)	Rat	110-121 mg/kg S.C.	Lethal		26
		47 mg/kg I.V.	Lethal		26
	Rabbit	97 mg/kg S.C.	Lethal		26
		43 mg/kg I.V.	Lethal		26
	Dog	Fatal dose	Severe gastro-intestinal disturbance with anoxia, diarrhea, and blood in feces; rapidly progressive debility and weakness culminating in coma and death		26
Gallium citrate & Gallium lactate	Mouse	S.C.		600	26
	Dog & goat	I.V.		10-15	26
Germanium (undefined)	Rabbit	586 mg/kg S.C.	Lethal		26

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Germanium (undefined) (cont.)	Laboratory animals	Lethal	Hypothermia, listlessness, diarrhea, cyanosis, and almost complete respira- tory an cardiac depression; edema, hemorrhage of lungs, petechial hemorrhage in walls of small intestine and peritoneal effusion		26
Indium (undefined)	Mouse	Dose which caused death in 3-6 days	Failure to eat, loss of weight, dirty roughened coat, muscular twitchings and dyspnea		26
Indium chloride	Rat			1.8 I.P.*	42
				4.1 I.V.	42
					65
Indium sulfate	Laboratory animals	20 mg/kg I.V.	Severe hepatic damage and death within a few days		26
		20-30 mg for 27 days	No ill effects		
Potassium iodide	Rabbit	1300-2000 mg	Minimal lethal dose		228
	Human	300-1300 mg	Iodism in sensitive individuals		131
	Mouse			1980-2070	131

* Intraperitoneal

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Ferrous chloride	Human	100 mg/kg	Acute poisoning of 2-1/2-year old girl		131
	Dog	200-800 mg	No physiological effect		131
	Rat	984-1986 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rabbit	890 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rat			900	131, 228
Lanthanum acetate	Rat			10,000	228
	Rat			1450	131
	Rat			4500	228
Lead (unidentified)	Human		Irritability, vomiting, convulsions, coma, and death		218
			Encephalopathy		26
	Dog	300 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Lead acetate					
Lead carbonate	Guinea pig	1000 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		228

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Lead chloride	Guinea pig	1500-2000 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		228
Lead oleate	Guinea pig	8000 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Lead sulfate	Guinea pig	35,000 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		228
Lithium (undefined)	Laboratory animals	P.O. or I.V.	Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and salivation; loss of weight, dehydration and fall of body temperature		26
Lithium citrate	Human	20 grains 3X/day	Ataxia, general weakness and epileptiform convulsions		26
Lithium fluoride	Guinea pig			200	131
Magnesium chloride	Guinea pig	200 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Magnesium chloride	Laboratory animals	40,000 mg/kg	Diarrhea, loss of appetite and possible death		131
Magnesium sulfate	Human	200 mg/kg	Lethal		131
Manganese (undefined)	Human		Possible association with hemochromatosis		26

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Mercury (undefined)	Human	1000-2000 mg/kg	Lethal	136	136
		Ingestion of a toxic dose	Paresthesia of mouth, hands, feet, etc. Constriction of visual fields, hearing difficulty, speech disorders, neurasthenia, inability to write, read, or recall basic things, emotional instability, ataxia, stupor, coma, and death in extreme cases.		55, 56, 57
Mercuric chloride	Rabbit	3 mg/kg/day for 3 days. S.C.	Impairment of blood platelet aggregation		71
	Rabbit			37	228
	Human	170-330 mg/kg	Fatal		131
		1.7 mg/kg	Acute poisoning		165
		8 mg/kg	Fatal		165, 75
	Rat			37	131
	Dog	10-15 mg/kg	Lethal		136

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Methyl- mercuric chloride	Rat	Sublethal I.P.	Higher rate of litter resorption; decrease in fertility rate; increase in percentage of fetuses born dead		56
	Mouse	125 mg/kg	Death w/out neurological symptoms		235
		85 mg/kg	" "		235
		58 mg/kg	Death with neurological symptoms in all mice		235
		40 mg/kg	Survival with neurological symptoms in some mice		235
		28 mg/kg	Survival w/out neurological symptoms in all mice		235
		18.5 mg/kg	" "		235
		18.5 mg/kg/day for 7 days	Death with neurological symptoms in all mice		235
		12.5 mg/kg/day for 7 days	Survival with neurological symptoms in all mice up to the 30th day		235
		8.5 and 5.8 mg/kg/day for 7 days	Survival w/out neurological symptoms in all mice		235

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Molybdenum (undefined)	Rat	116 mg/kg	Lethal		61
Ammonium molybdate	Rat			333	131
	Rat and guinea pig	1,200 mg/kg	Anorexia, colic, trembling, uncoordinated movements and dyspnea		131
	Guinea pig	203 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rabbit	1,870 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Cat	>1,600-3,200 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Calcium molybdate	Rat			101	131
Nickel (salts)	Laboratory animals	Large dose	Gastro-intestinal irritation with vomiting and diarrhea		26
	Dog	500 mg	Lethal		26
Nickel carbonate	Rat			250-1,000 ppm	205
Nickel chloride	Dog			1.5-30	205
Niobium chloride	Rat			41	228

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Potassium niobate	Rat			725	43
Sodium cyanate	Rat	300 mg/kg	Lethal		269
Hydrogen cyanide	Human	50-60 mg	Lethal		131
		161 mg	Lethal in 15 minutes		131
	Cow	390-920 mg	Toxic - lethal		131
	Sheep	40-100 mg	Toxic - lethal		131
	Horse	390 mg	Toxic - lethal		131
	Dog	30-40 mg	Toxic - lethal		131
Potassium cyanide	Rat	10-15 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose	10	228
	Dog	5.3 mg/kg	Lethal		72
Sodium cyanide	Human	200 mg	Lethal		228
	Sheep	5.21 mg/kg	Lethal		131
Hydrazine	Rat			60	131
	Mouse			60	131

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Nitrite ion	Human			20	118
Sodium nitrite	Dog	330 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		131, 228
Nitrate ion	Human	117-583 mg/kg	Lethal		118
Potassium nitrate	Human	8,000-39,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Dog	6,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Horse	50,000 mg	Toxic		131
	Cow	240,000 mg	Toxic		131
	Sheep	30,000 mg	Toxic		131
Sodium nitrate	Cow	240,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Sheep	20,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Dog	6,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Pig	90,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Rat ♂	1,100-2,000 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		228
	Rat ♀	57-130 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		228

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Potassium hydroxide	Human	43 mg/kg	Lethal		131
Sodium hydroxide	Human	1.95 mg/kg	Lethal		131
	Rat	10,000 mg/l	Nervousness, sore eyes, diarrhea, retarded growth		131
	Rabbit	943 mg/kg (10% solution)	Lethal		228
Palladium	Rabbit	0.6 mg/kg I.V.	Damage mainly to heart, kidneys, bone marrow and liver		26
Potassium chloride	Rat	2,430 mg/kg	Lethal		228
Rubidium (undefined)	Laboratory animals	Large amount in low potassium diet	Violent tetanic spasms, followed by death in few weeks		26
Selenium (undefined)	Human	2-4 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		23
		Large dose	Vomiting, garlic odor of breath, dyspnea, tetanic spasms and death from respiratory failure: eye lesions; acute congestion of liver, kidneys; atony of smooth muscles and erosion of long bones		26
	Rat	0.012 mg/kg	Near sub-threshold		23

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENTS	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Selenium (undefined) (cont.)	Sheep	0.4 mg/kg	Stimulated the inhibitory process of brain cortex up to 10-20 days		247
Selenous acid	Chick	Injected at Day 4 of incubation	Low RBC count and hemoglobin values; decrease in up- take of tritiated thymidine; decrease in the lymphocyte of the bursa of Fabricius and spleen removed from 19-day-old chicks		116
Potassium selenate	Chick (embryo)			2.00 ppm	83
Sodium selenate	Rabbit	4 mg/kg	Lethal ₁₀₀		228
Sodium selenite	Lamb	3.5 mg/kg	Lethal in 10-12 hours		115
	Rabbit	4 mg/kg	Lethal ₁₀₀		228
Silver nitrate	Human	10,000 mg	Lethal	6.3	30
Potassium sulfate	Human	45,000 mg	Lethal		131
Sodium sulfate	Poultry	7,500 mg/l	Lethal in 1/3 in 15 days		131

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENTS	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Tantalum chloride	Laboratory animals			958	26
Tantalum fluoride	Rat	50% solution		1,900	228
Tellurite ion	Rat	2.5 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose	1,150	26
Potassium tellurite	Dog	700 mg	Drowsiness and vomiting		26
		500 mg I.V.	Death preceded by convulsions		26
		500 mg	Lethal		26
Sodium tellurite	Mouse			20	119
	Rat			83	119
	Guinea pig			45	119
	Rabbit			67	119
Tellurate ion	Rat	20-30 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		165
Sodium tellurate	Mouse			165	119
	Rat			385	119

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENTS	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Thallium (undefined)	Human			3-17	165
		12 mg/kg	Lethal		174
	Dog	12-15 mg/kg S.C. or I.V.	Lethal		26
	Laboratory animals	Acute dose	Restlessness, ataxia, convulsive movements followed by partial paralysis, tremors, dyspnea, loss of weight, hemorrhagic diarrhea and death from respiratory failure; lesions in small intestine, kidneys, lungs and nervous tissue		26
Thallous acetate	Rat, rabbit, dog			32	131
	Rat, rabbit, dog	26-39 mg/kg	Lethal		41
Thallous oxide	Rat, rabbit, dog			39	131
	Rat, rabbit, dog	21-31 mg/kg	Lethal		41
Stannous chloride	Dog	500 mg/kg	Paralysis		26

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Tungsten (salts)	Rat	2% with sodium tung- state; and 5% with ammonium paratungstate	Lethal		131
Uranium (undefined)	Rat			2,083	20
	Rabbit			400	20
Vanadium (undefined)	Rat	1 mg/kg	Minimum lethal dose		214
Vanadium 12 pentoxide	Human	30 mg I.V.	Lethal		26,128
	Human	Toxic	Nausea, vomiting, rise in temperature, albuminuria, hematuria, diarrhea, emaci- ation, nervous disturbance, and a dry hacking cough		26
Calcium vanadate	Chick			300-350	131
Yttrium chloride	Rat	350 mg/kg I.P.	Lethal		60
Yttrium nitrate	Rat	350 mg/kg I.P.	Lethal		60
Yttrium oxide	Rat	500 mg/kg I.P.	Lethal		60

TABLE III (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	REFERENCE
Zinc (salts)	Human	Large	Corrosive action on digestive membrane		26
	Human	6,000 mg	Lethal		131
Zinc chloride	Rat			350	26
	Mouse			350	26
	Guinea pig			200	26
Zinc sulfate	Human	45,000 mg	Lethal		131
	Rat	2,200 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Rabbit	1,914-2,200 mg/kg	Lethal		228
	Guinea pig	1% solution for 10 days	Increased number of poly- chromatocytes; appearance of basophilic granulocytes, thrombocytes, lower hemoglo- bin conc., and neutro- philic leucocytosis with a shift to the left		70

CHRONIC TOXICITY

Table IV presents available chronic toxicity of inorganic pollutants in freshwater in accordance with the species of animals used, dose examined, and effects perceived. Again, doses are oral unless otherwise indicated. It will be noted that the methods of oral administration were highly variable, and in some instances the different techniques of administration could not be brought to a common expression. In other instances, especially in man, doses were not available. Only a relatively few studies demonstrated dose-related effects which would allow an assessment of maximum non-effective or threshold doses important for arriving at quality criteria. Information on maximum no-effect concentrations in the Table are usually of Russian origin and represent the Russian practice of using animal data directly as standards for man, with no safety factor applied. The advisability of this approach is discussed in the report entitled, "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater."

TABLE IV - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Aluminum (undefined)	Animal	1,400 ppm in diet	Lowered level of inorganic phosphorus in bone	26
	Man	Large amounts	Change in route of elimination of inorganic phosphorus	26
Aluminum chloride	Rabbit	10 and 20 mg/kg for 6 mos.	No effect on hemoglobin, erythrocyte, leucocyte, blood sugar or cholinesterase concentration	170
		4 mg/l (0.50 mg/kg/day)	Maximum no-effect dose	170
Antimony (undefined)	Rat	$\leq$ 1,000 mg/kg/day in food	Normal growth but consistent injury to heart	131
	Rabbit	In food	Progressive increase in hemoglobin and in total red cells	131
	Cat	In food	Decrease in white cells	131
	Rat		Increase in serum cholesterol and serum glucose in female; increase in effect on aortic plaques; no effect on blood pressure	203
Antimony ion Sb^{+3}	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.50 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in growth rate; no effect on survival or longevity	203
	Rat	5 mg/l for life (0.73 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in survival and longevity; no effect on growth rate	203

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Antimony potassium tartrate	Human	I.V.* for schistosomiasis	Severe electrocardiographic abnormalities, skin eruptions and pneumonia. Moderate toxicity includes injury to internal organs and severe toxicity includes serious debilitating effects or death.	131
	Human	I.V. for schistosomiasis	Adams-Stokes syndrome with severe ventricular arrhythmia	26
	Human		Injury to liver	26
	Rat	Up to 100 mg/kg for 12 mos.	Consistent injury to the heart	26
Antimony trichloride	Guinea Pig	0.046 mg/kg for 6 mos.	Slight reduction in blood HScncns; no effect on hemoglobin and reticulocyte concns, muscular chronaxy, or electroencephalograms	10
Arsenic (undefined)	Laboratory animals	0.5 mg/kg/day	Change in conditioned reflexes	4
		2.5 mg/kg/day	Morphological changes in blood and impairment of kidney function; cumulative in organs	9
	Human	Prolonged ingestion of sublethal doses	Possible damage to liver; chronic arsenic poisoning	165

* Intravenous

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Arsenic (cont.)	Human	Chronic intoxication	Weakness, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal dis- turbances, peripheral neuritis, occasional hepatitis and skin dis- orders	8,174
			Neurologic changes, in- creased salivation, hoarseness, cough, laryn- gitis, conjunctivitis, colicky abdominal pain and various skin changes	250
Sodium arsenite	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.50 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in survival and longevity	203
			Increase in serum cholesterol, decrease in serum glucose, no effect on blood pressure	203
Barium (undefined)	Human		Possible effect on heart, blood vessels and nerves; constricts blood vessels to cause increase in blood pressure; muscle stimulant especially to heart; does not accumulate in bone muscle, kidney or other tissue	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Barium chloride	Rat	20 mg/kg/day and 10 mg/kg/day drinking water for 6.5 mos.	Change in conditioned reflexes; slight structural change in tissues; increased blood cholinesterase activity	59
		5 mg/kg/day in drinking water for 6.5 mos.	No change in conditioned reflexes; no change in tissues, very slight decrease in cholinesterase activity in 2/3 animals	59
Beryllium (undefined)	Rabbit	5, 2.5 and 1 mg/kg/day in drinking water for 13.2 mos.	Decrease in cholinesterase activity at 5 mg/kg; no change at other doses; no change in blood picture.	59
	Human	5 mg/kg or 100 mg/l	Maximum no-effect dose	59
	Laboratory animal	0.001 mg/l (long-term)	Not harmful when taken internally through the digestive tract	131
	Dog, Rabbit and Rat	Inhalation of Be salt aerosols	Maximum no-effect dose	199
	Rabbit	Inhalation of Be salt aerosols	Effect on hemopoiesis	230
			Depressed blood sugar level	230

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Beryllium sulfate	Laboratory animals	0.001 mg/kg/day for 8.5 mos.	Decrease in hemoglobin level; decrease in reticulocyte number in first 2 mos.; erythropoiesis in bone marrow; no pathological changes in internal organs	198
	Rat	0.001-0.0001 mg/kg/day for 8.5 mos.	Disturbance in conditioned reflexes	198
		0.00001 mg/kg or 0.0002 mg/l (long-term)	Maximum no-effect dose	198
Potassium bismuth	Laboratory animal	0.025 mg/kg (long-term)	Decrease in hydrosulfide groups of blood serum and liver, decrease in succinate dehydrogenase	48
Bismuth sulfate	Laboratory animals	0.05 mg/kg (long-term)	Decrease in hydrosulfide groups of blood serum and liver, decrease in succinate dehydrogenase	48
Boric acid	Animal	2,500 mg/l in drinking water (250 mg/kg/day)	Growth inhibited	131,237
Cadmium (undefined)	Rat	In drinking water or food	Decrease in hemoglobin content of blood	131
	Rabbit	0.005 mg/kg for 5 mos. in diet	No change in blood morphology, glycogenic function or histology	121

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Cadmium (undefined) (cont.)	Human	From water and food	Hypertension linked to increased retention of Cd in kidneys	126, 231, 265
	Human	From water - "high conc."	Disorders of renal function; phosphate level in the blood serum decreases; sizeable loss of minerals from the bones. "Itai etai" disease.	28, 29
	Rabbit	I.V. 6-8 wkly. injections	Aortic strips obtained developed a significantly lower active tension to angiotension in comparison with aortic strips from normotensive animals	265
	Rat	10 mg/l in drinking water for 2-4 mos. (1.5 mg/kg/day)	Chronic arterial hypertension	207
	Human	0.03-35 mg/m ³ by inhalation	Weight of children differed significantly from those of non-exposed females	244
	Laboratory animals	Small doses	Damage to vasculature of the testes, causing hemorrhages and necrosis of tissue and consequent sterility	126

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Cadmium (undefined) (cont.)	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.50 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in survival and longevity; no effect on growth rate	126
	Rat	5 mg/l for life (0.73 mg/kg/day)	Significant increase in growth rate, decrease in survival and longevity; causes hypertension	203
	Rat		Increase in blood pressure; increased incidence of aortic plaques; increase in serum cholesterol in female; no effect on serum glucose	203
Cadmium acetate	Rat		Hypertension; cardiac enlargement; renal arterial hypertrophy and early sclerosis	203
	Rat	845-8,450 ppm in diet	Decrease in body weight, reduced protein and fat digestion, and decreased phosphorus absorption; increase in mortality	263
	Rat	845 ppm in diet	Liver and heart tissue exhibited increased malic dehydrogenase and glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase activities	263

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Cadmium acetate (cont.)	Rat	10.25-20.5 ppm in diet	Significant decrease in bone citric acid concentrations	263
Cadmium chloride	Rat	98-815 ppm in food for 100 days	Severe anemia, cardiac hypertrophy, and bleaching of the incisor teeth; no effect found on bone	29
	Laboratory animal	25-50 mg/kg S.C.* or I.V.	Hemorrhagic infarction in ovaries, ovarian duct and uterus; acute necrosis of granulosa cells of Graafian follicles and hemorrhages into the paraluteal cells	110
	Rabbit	0.41 mg/kg/day S.C. 5X/wk. for 7 mos.	Severe protunuria and extensive tubular damage	253
	Rat and Fowl	4.4 mg/kg (injected)	Inhibition of carbonic anhydrase activity in the testes followed by increased enzyme activity 10 minutes after injection	99
		14.8-14,800 mg/l <i>in vitro</i>	Inhibition of carbonic anhydrase activity in the testes	99

*S.C. - Subcutaneous

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Cadmium chloride (cont.)	Rat	40 mg/l in drinking water (5.8 mg/kg/day)	Increased incidence of caries	131
		50 mg/l in food or water (7.3 mg/kg/day)	Decrease in blood hemoglobin; pigmentation of tooth enamel	131
		16 mg/l in diet (2.3 mg/kg/day)	Bleaching of teeth	131
		31 mg/l in diet (4.5 mg/kg/day)	Change in growth rate	131
		0.1-10.0 mg/l in drinking water for 1 year (0.0005-1.5 mg/kg/day)	Retained by kidney and liver; no other effects	131
	Rat and Dog			
	Rat	50 mg/l for 3 mos. (7.3 mg/kg/day)	Reduction in growth rate; reduction in water consumption; reduction in blood hemoglobin; bleached teeth	131
	Cat	0.56 mg/day	No cumulative effect	131
	Rabbit	0.41 mg/kg 5 days/wk. for 24 wks.	Nephrosis; decreased hemoglobin; large amounts of cadmium in renal cortex; alkaline phosphatase activity decreased; tubular damage in renal cortex	173

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Cadmium sulfate	Rat	Exposure up to 7 mos.	Weight of newborn significantly below that of control; livers of newborn rats 2.5X as much Cd as controls; within 3 mos. 7% control and 26% treated died	244
	Human	0.5-4 mg/l (<0.02-.14 mg/kg/day)	Phagocytosis of red cells and thrombocytes	76
	Human	185 mg/l in drinking water for 255 or 112 days (<6.5 mg/kg/day)	No external manifestations of pathological effects; degenerative changes in liver, kidney, heart spleen and brain	98
Calcium (undefined)		0.19 mg/l in drinking water for 255 or 112 days (<.006 mg/kg/day)	Slight changes in kidneys	98
	Human	From hard water in the states in the watershed of the Missouri-Mississippi river and its tributaries	Correlation with lower death rates from coronary heart disease	201
	Human	From hard water	Correlation with lower death rates from coronary heart disease	268

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Calcium (undefined) (cont.)	Human	Soft water (low Ca)	Related to mortality and cardiovascular disease	189,206
		Excessive conc. in water	Predisposing to the formation of concretions in the body such as kidney or bladder stones	131
		100-150 mg/l in drinking water (<3.5-5.2 mg/kg/day)	Elevated occurrence of urinary disease, arthritis and polyarthritis	266
		Hard water areas	Lower death rate from cardiovascular diseases and to a lesser extent bronchitis mortality rate than in soft water areas	35
Pig	Pig	Hard and soft water areas of Colorado	No correlation with hypertension and/or hypertensive heart disease	148
		Hard and soft drinking water	Does not influence the formation of early arteriosclerotic lesions	177
		From hard water	Correlation with lower death rate from cardiovascular disease	6,268
Calcium carbonate	Human			

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Calcium chloride	Cow	10,000-15,000 mg/l (500-700 mg/kg/day)	Moderate effect on nerves and appetite	131
Calcium hydroxide	Sheep	20,000-25,000 mg/l	Tolerated for 6 weeks	131
	Rat	1,800 mg/l for several generations (260 mg/kg/day)	No ill effects	131
	Rat	50 and 350 mg/l in drinking water for 3 mos. (7.3 and 51 mg/kg/day)	Significant weight loss; decrease in hemoglobin and RBC; decrease in phagocytes; inhibition of gastric secretion	254
Calcium sulfate	Rat	2,400 mg/l (350 mg/kg/day)	Normal growth and reproduction	131
		Saturated CaSO_4 solution	Satisfactory growth	131
Bicarbonate ion	Human	High level of NaCl and CaSO_4	Correlated with glaucoma in Irkutsk district in USSR	270
	Human	Soft water	Associated with higher death rates from degenerative cardiovascular disease	204,206
Calcium bicarbonate ion	Human, rat	3.5 gm in drinking water	Disturbance of purine metabolism	266

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Potassium bicarbonate	Sheep	50,000 mg/l	Adverse effects on appetite and growth	131
Sodium bicarbonate	Rat	15,000-20,000 mg/l in drinking water (2,200-2,900 mg/kg/day)	Thirst, diarrhea, impaired growth	259
Sodium carbonate	Livestock	High conc. in drinking water	Diarrhea, malnutrition, unsatisfactory growth and may interfere with reproduction	131
	Rat	10,000-1,000 mg/l (1,500-2,800 mg/kg/day)	Inhibited growth	131
Chloride ion	Human	Up to 1,000 mg/l (<35 mg/kg/day)	Not harmful in hot dry areas	131
		High conc. of chlorides, sulfates, in drinking water	Apparently accounts for finding high incidence of cholelithiasis and cholecystitis in a region of the USSR.	175
Chlorine Cl ₂	Human	90 mg/l (<3.2 mg/kg/day)	Strong physiological effects	131
		Chlorinated drinking water	May cause asthma, colitis, and eczema	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Chlorine Cl ₂ (cont.)	Mice	200 mg/l in drinking water (20 mg/kg/day)	No effect	131
	Rat	100 mg/l/day in drink- ing water (15 mg/kg/day)	No toxic effect on ferti- lity, growth, or blood picture, or on the his- tology of liver, spleen, kidneys, or other organs	45
Ammonium perchlorate	Rat	High doses - long term	Irritating effect on upper sections of digestive tract	80
	Rabbit	190 mg/kg or 3 mos.	Effect on cholinergic and vegetative nervous systems	219
		2 mg/kg, long-term	Influence on thyroid activity	219
		0.25 mg/kg or 5 mg/l long-term	Max. no-effect dose	219
Chromium ion Cr ⁺⁶	Human	1.0-25.0 mg/l in well water	No ill effects on physical exam of entire family	131
	Rat	5 mg/l in drinking water with 11 mg/l selenium (0.73 mg/kg/day)	Increase in mortality	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Chromium ion Cr^{+6} (cont.)	Rat (cont.)	25 mg/l in drinking water for 6 mos. (3.6 mg/kg/day)	Slight drop in hemoglobin, no histological changes. Large amount of Cr^{+6} in kidney, liver and bony tissue	59
		0.005 mg/kg in drinking water for 6 mos.	No change in conditioned reflexes	59
	Human	25 mg/l in drinking water for 3 years (<0.9 mg/kg/day)	No harmful effects	269
	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.50 mg/kg/day)	Significant increase in growth rate; decrease in survival and longevity	203
Chromium ion Cr^{+3}	Mouse and rat	5 mg/l for life (0.50-0.73 mg/kg/day)	Significant increase in growth, survival and longevity	203
	Rat	Diet deficient in Cr	Antherosclerosis; relative hypercholesteremia which increased with age, and mild to moderate hypergly- cemia; increased incidence of aortic plaques	203
Chromium (undefined)	Rat		Decrease in serum cholesterol, serum glucose; decreased aortic plaques; no effect on blood pressure	203
Potassium chromate	Rabbit	500 mg/l in drinking water (62.5 mg/kg/day)	No effect on food utili- zation	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Potassium chromate (cont)	Rat	11 mg/l for 1 year (1.6 mg/kg/day)	No significant difference in weight, food, intake, or water consumption or blood analysis	131
Zinc chromate	Rat	10,000 mg/l in drinking water (1500 mg/kg/day)	Markedly interfered with digestion	131
Cobalt (undefined)	Animal	25 mg/day	Affected hemoglobin conc. of blood	131
		Small amount daily	Polycythemia	131
	Calves	500 mg in diet/day as salt	Loss of appetite and weight	131
	Rat	100 mg/l in drinking water (15 mg/kg/day)	Tissue damage	131
Cobaltic chloride	Rat	Injections	Polycythemia	196
Cobaltic sulfate	Lamb	5 mg/day for 10 mos.	Anemia	131
	Cattle	50 mg/100/k/day (1.1 mg/kg/day)	Blood changes	131
		Higher doses than above	Appetite, growth, and coordination also affected	131
	Bull	10 g/d. 90-127 days	Tolerated	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Cupric sulfate	Cattle	1000/mg/lb. (2200 mg/kg/day)	Loss of appetite; copper accumulation in liver, jaundice and yellow discoloration of whole animal	131
	Sheep	1500 mg daily for 30-80 days	Chronic poisoning	131
	Dog	4000 mg daily	Slight effect	131
	Human	Live in area of a fluorine-emitting aluminum factory	Bluish skin spots in women and children attributed to capillary damage	31
Fluorine	Rat	Extract of dust emitted from aluminum factory + NaF (4.4 mg/day) during pregnancy S.C.	No cutaneous lesions or increased capillary fragility of skin	31
		Extract of dust emitted from aluminum factory + NaF (0.44 mg/day) in first 10 days of life S.C.	No cutaneous lesions or increased capillary fragility of skin	31
	Human	<5 mg/l	No harmful effects except mottling of teeth	131
Fluoride ion	Human			

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Fluoride ion (cont.)	Human	0.2-6.0 mg/l	Mild to severe mottling	131
		4.4-12.0 mg/l	Chronic fluorosis and affected skeletal system	131
		11.8 mg/l	Fluorine intoxication	131
		12.0 mg/l	Affects deciduous teeth	131
	Sheep	1.0 mg/l	Fluoride poisoning	131
		4.0 mg/l	Mottled and pitted teeth	131
		20.0 mg/l	20% weight reduction	131
		120 mg/day	Threshold for general health	131
	Cattle	1.0 mg/kg	Mottling of teeth	131
		3.0 mg/kg	Bone damage and death	131
	Dogs	5 mg	Hypertension	131
	Cows	11.78 mg/l	Mottling teeth	131
		18 mg/l	Slowly increasing fluorosis	131
	Mice	1.4-4.5 mg/l	Mottling of teeth	131
Livestock		High - in water, food, etc.	Mottling, staining, hypocalcification, pitting and abrasion of teeth; degree of osteofluorosis; abnormal amount of fluorine in urine; intermittent lameness	221
			Skeletal fluorosis	258
	Human	1.0-9.2 mg/l		

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Fluoride ion (cont.)	Human	1.2-5.7 mg/l (water consumed during lifetime)	Fluoride osteosclerosis; died of terminal septicemia and pneumonia (2 cases)	258
	Rat	0.2-0.3 mg/l in drinking water	Conditioned reflexes developed faster than controls	243
		15 mg/l in drinking water	Retarded development; slight decrease in excretion of pyruvic acid in urine, blood sugar, activity of blood cholinesterase, thyroid activity and oxygen consumption	243
	Calves	100 mg/l in drinking water for 11 mos.	Depression of calcium absorption rate from gastrointestinal tract; increase in rate of removal of calcium from bone; decrease in mineral density, larger intertrabecular spaces and prominent resorption cavities in metacarpal bones	184
	Human	High quantities in drinking water over period of years	Disorder affecting teeth, skeletal system and nervous system; no significant alteration in thyroid, adrenocortical or parathyroid functions; serum enzymes normal except increase in serum alkaline phosphatase level	184

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Fluoride ion (cont.)	Rat	450 ppm in diet	Increased plasma fluoride; reduction in growth rate and food intake	131
		2-6 mg infused into femoral vein/day	Decrease in food intake possibly due to effect on cellular metabolism	131
Aluminum fluoride	Rabbit	18 mg/kg/day for 6 mos.	Loss of weight, fall in hemoglobin value, changes in cholinesterase activity and marked mottling of tooth enamel	170
		3 mg/l (0.4 mg/kg/day)	Maximum no-effect dose	170
Sodium fluoride	Rat	1.5 and 15.0 mg/l in drinking water for 6 mos. (0.2 and 2.2 mg/kg/day)	No changes in cardiac activity	109
		15.0 mg/l in drinking water for 6 mos. (2.2 mg/kg/day)	Manifested some functional disturbances in brain cortex	109
Gallium (undefined)	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in growth rate and longevity	203
Gallium chloride	Laboratory animals	1,000 ppm in diet for 13 weeks	No ill effects	26

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Sodium germanate	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in survival, longevity	203
	Rat	5 mg/l for life (0.73 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in survival	212
	Rat	5 mg/l for life (0.73 mg/kg/day)	Decrease in serum cholesterol in male, increase in female; increase in serum glucose in female; increased effect on aorta plaques; no effect on blood pressure; hepatic cell degeneration and necrosis and fatty degeneration of liver; proteinuria	203, 212
Indium chloride	Rat	0-4% in diet for 3 mos.	Marked weight depression at 4% level, slight depression at 2.4% - increase in lung weight at both levels	42
Indium (undefined)	Mouse	5 mg/l (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in growth rate; no effect on survival or longevity	203
			Hemorrhagic lesions in lung, liver and kidneys; inflammatory and degenerative changes in liver, kidneys and heart	65
Potassium iodide	Rat	10,000 mg/l in drinking water (1,500 mg/kg/day)	Inhibits reproduction	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Lead (undefined)	Animal	0.18 mg/l in soft water (0.02 mg/kg/day)	Lead poisoning	131
	Rat	0.005 mg/kg	CNS changes	131
	Human	2.0-4.0 mg/l for 3 mos. (<.07-.14 mg/kg/day)	Harmful range	165
	Human	From drinking water - high conc.	Disorder of renal function; phosphate level in the blood serum decreases; sizeable loss of minerals from bone	28
	Rat		Increase in serum cholesterol in female; decrease in serum glucose in male; no effect on aortic plaques or blood pressure	203
Lead Pb	Human	Chronic lead poisoning	Microcytic anemia and encephalopathy	218
	Human		Much like multiple sclerosis; CNS damage	266
	Higher Animals and Humans		Changes in blood enzymes; blood serum adolase activity increased	266
	Animal		Cellular aberrations of erythrocytes; swollen mitochondria, simple and compound vacuoles, clusters of ferritin in the cells; blockage of heme synthesis	266

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Lead Pb (cont.)	Mouse and Rat	25 mg/l for life (2.5 and 3.6 mg/kg/ day)	Significant decrease in survival and longevity; no effect on growth rate	203
	Rat		Significant increase in serum cholesterol in female only; decrease in serum glucose in male; no effect on blood pres- sure or aortic plaques	203
Lead acetate	Rat	5 mg/l in drinking water for life (0.73 mg/kg/day)	Progressively toxic in terms of life span compared to controls	202
		5 mg/l in drinking water + chromium (essential for op- timal metabolic function) for life span (0.73 mg/kg/ day)	No increase in mortality com- pared to controls	202
			38.5% vs. 11.4% (controls) died of infectious diseases	202
			78.5% vs. 34.6% (controls) died during epidemic of viral pneumonia	202
			No increased incidence of hypertension, diabetes, or hypercholesteremia	202
Lead carbonate	Mouse (suckling)	In diet of maternal animals immediately after giving birth	Faulty growth and development; hematologic evidence of lead poisoning; neuropathological changes	192

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Lithium (undefined)	Human	From drinking water	Correlation with ischemic heart disease	22
		From drinking water in 100 U.S. cities	Negative correlation between Li level and atherosclerotic heart mortality	255
Lithium carbonate	Human	300-1,800 mg/day for treatment of manic-depression (5-30 mg/kg/day)	Tremor of hands, diarrhea, skin rash, alopecia, confusion, toxic psychosis, coma and convulsions	248
Magnesium (undefined)	Human	From hard water in the states in the watershed of the Missouri-Mississippi River with its tributaries	Correlation with lower death rates from coronary heart disease	201
	Human	Hard water areas	Correlation with lower death rates from coronary heart disease	268
		Hard and soft water areas of Colorado	No correlation with hypertension and/or hypertensive heart disease	148
	Pigs	Hard and soft drinking water	Does not influence the formation of early arteriosclerotic lesions	177
Magnesium chloride	Pig	20 g daily	No adverse effect	131
	Horses	400 g daily	No adverse effect	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Magnesium chloride (cont.)	Sheep	60 g dai.	No adverse effect	131
	Rat		No effect on tooth decay	131
		10,000-15,000 mg/l (1,500-2,200 mg/kg/day)	Interfered with growth	131
Magnesium sulfate	Human	Excessive conc. in drinking water (1,000-2,000 mg)	Purgative effect	131
	Rat and Other Small Animals	High conc.	Retarded growth, caused emaciation, rough coat, diarrhea, and increased mortality among the young	131
	Rabbit	Distilled water with $MgSO_4$ added	No cases of atherosclerosis vs. results with hard water, high fat and cholesterol diet and regular diet with distilled water	38
Manganese (undefined)	Human		Three persons died as a result of poisoning by well water contaminated by manganese derived from dry cell batteries buried nearby	131
			Encephalitis-like disease traced to Mn in drinking water in area outside Tokyo	131
			Cause of a race disease endemic in Manchukuo	131
	Rabbit	500-600 mg/kg/day	Stunted growth and interfered with bone development	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Manganese (cont.)	Rat	5 mg/kg for life span	Decrease in serum glucose; no effect on blood pressure, serum cholesterol or aortic plaques	203
Manganese chloride	Rat	8 mg/kg daily I.P.*	Appreciable damage to seminiferous tubules at 150 days and at 180 days 50% of tubules were degenerated	32
			1.9-9.9 mg. had inhibiting effect on rat's thyroid	107
Manganese sulfate	Rat	0.55-9.9 mg in diet	Anxiety, excessive self-consciousness, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, resentment of criticism, headache, fatigue, blushing and excessive perspiration	140
Mercury (undefined)	Human	Over a long period of time - in food, water, etc.	Produce kidney damage, muscular tremors, irritability, and depression	137
	Human	Small amounts	Effect on CNS; optic nerve atrophy frequently observed, blindness often permanent	57
Ethylmercuric chloride	Human	From flour treated with Agrosan-GN (West Pakistan)	Neurological disturbance and death in inhabitants of Minamata Bay, Japan	97
Methylmercuric chloride	Human	From fish	Damage to brain cells	123
	Human (fetus)			

* Intraperitoneal

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Methyl mercuric chloride (cont.)	Human (survivors of Minamata)	From fish	Cerebellar ataxia, blindness, and dysarthria	138
Methyl mercury	Human	From swine whose feed had been contaminated with Panogen (Alamagordo, N. M.)	Visual difficulties, bizarre behavior, difficulty in walking, lethargy and coma	57
	Human	From water, fish, etc.	Partial brain damage	139
	Human (infant)	From mother (3 mos. pregnant) eating swine whose feed had been contaminated with Panogen	Markedly abnormal electroencephalogram	246
Methyl mercuric dicyandiamide	Chicken	Wheat treated with compound at a rate of 12 mg/kg/day for 35-44 days	No clinical signs of poisoning	85
	Ferret	Muscle and liver of above chickens (Hg content equivalent to 5 or 7 mg/kg)	Ataxia, trembling and paralysis; degenerative changes in CNS and peripheral nervous system; high Hg levels in kidney, liver, brain, skeletal muscle and gonads; death by 58th day	85
	Human	From wheat in Guatemala	Encephalitis-like effects	57

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Methyl mercuric sulfide $\text{CH}_3\text{HgSCH}_3$	Rat	1.3 mg/kg/day for 3 mos.	Lesions of granular cell layer in cerebellum closely related to course of vessels; pathological changes in granular cells: disappearance of orga- nelles and diminution of nuclear substance, changes in mitochondria.	135
Mercuric chloride	Rat	2, 3, and 4 mg/kg/day in drinking water	Decrease in alkaline phos- phatase activity in neutrophils	127
Phenylmercuric chloride	Swine (5 wks. old)	3.6 or 7.1 mg/kg for ≤ 90 days	Typhlitis, colitis and nephrosis; high levels of Hg in kidney and colon	242
		0.3 mg/kg for ≤ 90 days	No lesions on kidneys, BUN 15 mg/100 ml in 2/5 animals	242
		0.59 mg/kg for ≤ 90 days	No lesions on kidneys; BUN 17-22 mg/100 ml in 3/5 animals	242
		1.2 mg/kg for ≤ 90 days	No lesions on kidneys; BUN 15-20 in 3/5 animals	242
		3.6 mg/kg for ≤ 90 days	Minimal-moderate renal lesions on 4/5 animals; BUN: 20-90 mg/100 ml	242
		7.1 mg/kg for ≤ 90 days	Minimal-severe renal lesions in 4/5 animals; BUN: 18-140 mg/100 ml	242

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Molybdenum (undefined)	Rat		Increase in serum glucose; no effect on blood pressure, serum cholesterol or aortic plaques	203
	Cattle	100-350 mg in diet (long-term)	Severe diarrhea, anemia, loss of weight and discoloring of hide	61
Molybdenum ion Mo ⁺⁶	Rat and Mouse	10 mg/l for life (1-1.5 mg/kg/day)	No effect on growth rate, survival or longevity	203
Ammonium molybdate	Laboratory animals	500 mg/day	Anorexia, listlessness and loss of weight	131
	Rabbit	10.2-100.4 mg/kg/day for 6 mos.	Retardation of weight gain	11
		5.1 mg/kg/day for 6 mos.	Raise in erythrocyte count, but became reversed as experiment proceeded. Rise in SH groups in serum	11
		1.02 mg/kg/day for 6 mos.	Rise in SH groups and a decrease in content of Vitamin C in the liver	11
		0.051 mg/kg or 1.02 mg/l	Maximum no-effect dose	11
	Rat	1.02 mg/kg for 2-1 1/2 mos. in bile	Marked rise in WBC; histological changes in liver	167
		2.04 mg/kg for 20 days after 0.5 mg/kg for 2-1 1/2 mos.	Similar effects but more pronounced than above; focal granular dystrophy of the kidneys	167

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Ammonium molybdate (cont.)	Rabbit	0.051-0.1 mg/kg	Increase in cystine, histidine, arginine, glycine, threonine, alanine, valine, leucine, and isoleucine in blood serum	247
		0.51 mg/kg	Decrease in arginine, glutamic acid, methionine and valine in serum; increase in cystine, histidine, glycine, threonine, alanine, leucine, isoleucine and phenylalanine in blood serum	247
		1.02 and 2.04 mg/kg	Decrease in cystine, arginine, glycine, glutamic acid, threonine, alanine, methionine, and phenylalanine; histidine increased significantly at 1.02 mg/kg and decreased significantly at 2.04 mg/kg	247
Molybdenum trioxide MoO ₃		P.O. or inhalation	Changes chiefly in liver and kidneys; some evidence of cellular breakdown in lungs; granulets of a Mo compound in a few cells	61
Nickel (undefined)	Rat		Capacity to inhibit enzyme systems	128
			Decrease in serum cholesterol in male, decrease in serum glucose in female; no effect on blood pressure or aortic plaques	203

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Nickel carbonate	Calf	62.5, 250, 1,000 ppm in total diet from 13-21 wks. of age	Reduced feed intake and growth rate at 250 and 1,000 ppm; kidneys were nephritic; no effect on ruminal, abomasal, duodenal, liver and testicular histology	164
Nickel chloride	Cat and Dog	4-12 mg/kg/day - 200 days	No apparent effect	131
Niobium (undefined)	Rat		Decrease in serum cholesterol in male; no effect on serum glucose, blood pressure, or on aortic plaques	203
Niobium ion Nb+5	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in growth rate, increase in longevity and no effect on survival	203
	Rat	5 mg/l for life (0.7 mg/kg/day)	Significant increase in growth rate, decrease in longevity and no effect on survival	203
Niobium chloride NbCl ₅	Rat	29.1 mg/kg (repeated injections)	Renal injury	43
Potassium niobate	Rat	29.5 mg/kg (repeated injections)	Renal damage	43
		In diet	No lesions on liver, kidney or spleen	43

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMILIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Ammonia	Rabbit	50-80 ml of 0.5% ammonia for 17 mos. (80-130 mg/kg/day)	Chronic acidosis and tissue changes	131
Hydrogen cyanide	Rat	100-300 mg/kg diet for 2 yrs.	No signs of toxicity; no hematological or pathological changes	131
Ammonium thiocyanate	Laboratory animals	0.005 mg/kg	Effect on carbohydrate and cholesterol exchange	112
Potassium thiocyanate	Laboratory animals	0.005 mg/kg	Effect on carbohydrate and cholesterol exchange	112
Hydrazine	Rat	100 mg/l in drinking water (15 mg/kg/day)	Reluctant to drink the water	131
	Guinea Pigs	0.5 mg/l (0.07 mg/kg/day)	Pronounced decrease in hemoglobin; thyroid function disturbance; decrease in SH groups in whole blood; disturbance in liver function	50
Nitrite ion	Mice		Reduced activity patterns in experiment carried out in a barrier activity box	77
Sodium nitrite	Rat	300 and 450 mg/kg in drinking water for 56 days (44-66 mg/kg/day)	Decrease in weight gain; increase in methemoglobin levels	77

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Sodium nitrite (cont.)	Rat	3.0 mg/l in drinking water during last week of pregnancy (0.4 mg/kg/day)	High level of methemoglobin	77
		3.0 mg/l after birth of litter (0.4 mg/kg/day)	No effect on suckling rats	77
Nitrate ion	Human	High conc. in drinking water used for infant formula (>50 ng/l)	Methemoglobinemia	1, 40, 131 197, 206, 231
			Methemoglobinemia causing hypoxia found in infants, school children and adults	151
		>45 mg/l	Methemoglobinemia in infants	96
			Period of 3 yrs: 139 cases of nitrate poisoning with 14 deaths	192
	Laboratory animals		Inhibits iodine and Vitamin A metabolism; may have effect on pregnancy	267
	Human	From drinking water	Methemoglobin level elevated in certain diseases; fluctuation of level following the degree of Vitamin C saturation of the organism	114

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Nitrate ion (cont.)	Human (infant)	>100 mg/l in drinking water and some leafy green vegetables	Alimentary methemoglobinemia	150, 223
	Human	From food and water	Methemoglobinemia	77,118
	Human (children)	88.5-117 mg/l drinking water (<3 mg/kg/day)	Methemoglobinemia	233
	Dog	22.13-110.67 mg/l in drinking water (1.0-5.1 mg/kg/day)	Methemoglobinemia in from 4/8-19/22 animals	233
	Human (<6 mos. old)	524 mg/l nitrates 0.07 mg/l nitrites 368 mg/l chlorides in water used to prepare formula	Developed cyanosis as a result of methemoglobinemia	108
Potassium nitrate	Human (12-14 yrs.)	105 mg/l in drinking water (<3.7 mg/kg/day)	Increase in reaction time to conditional visual and auditory stimuli compared to control children. Suggests probable effect of nitrates on CNS	171
	Human	Drinking water in Colorado (high nitrate areas)	Possible relationship to hypertension	148
	Rat	2%	2 out of 8 rats had normal litters	267
	Guinea Pig	5,000 mg/l and 30,000 mg/l in drinking water (700-4,000 mg/kg/day)	Evidence of reproductive disturbance	267

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Potassium nitrate (cont.)	Human	Various conc.	Diuretic, vomiting, diarrhea, muscular weakness, collapse and death	131
Sodium nitrate	Cow	6,200 mg/l (400 mg/kg/day)	Frenzy, paralysis, diuresis, cyanosis and death	131
	Pig	1,740-2,970 mg/l in soup prepared with well water	Death from methemoglobinemia	131
Palladium (undefined)	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant increase in growth rate, survival and longevity	203
Potassium chloride	Human	153-191 mg/kg	Effects on nervous system and kidneys	131
Rhodium ion Rh^{+4}	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Decrease in growth rate; no effect on survival or longevity	203
Rubidium	Animals	High conc. in low K diet	Irritation of muscular nerves	131
Scandium	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in growth rate	203
Selenium (undefined)	Human	From seleniferous areas	High rate of dental caries; tendency for increased malocclusion and gingivitis	131
		5-7 mg/l in food	Harmful to liver	165
		In water	Increase susceptibility to dental caries, G.I. disturbances, icterus	231

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Selenium (cont.)	Livestock		Anemia, liver damage and ic- terus	84
Selenium ion Se^{+4}	Mouse	3 mg/l for life	Significant increase in growth rate	203
	Rat	3 mg/l for life	Most animals died young	203
			Increase in serum cholesterol; increase in serum glucose in female: no effect on blood pressure or aortic plaques	203
Selenium ion Se^{+6}	Mouse	3 mg/l for life	Significant decrease in growth rate	203
	Rat	3 mg/l for life	Significant increase in longe- vity	203
			Increase in serum cholesterol; no effect on serum glucose, blood pressure or on aortic plaques	203
Selenium dioxide	Rat	4 mg/kg/day for 40 days	Caused hyperchromic anemia decreased serum choline- terase, dystrophic changes in liver and kidney, slight dystrophic changes in epi- thelium of seminiferous ducts of testicle	73

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAURITIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Selenium dioxide (cont.)	Rat	2 mg/kg/day for 30 days	Caused hypochromic anemia, decrease in serum cholinesterase, dystrophic changes in liver and kidneys of some animals	73
	Rat	1 mg/kg/day for 30 days	Caused hypochromic anemia and a decrease in serum cholinesterase	73
Selenite ion	Rat	In food and Fe ⁵⁹ injected	Extensive decline of the hemoglobin concentration and of the newly incorporated Fe ⁵⁹ in blood occurred at same time. At death, overall reduction of hemoglobin less than reduction of label; hemoglobinuria in final stages. Indication anemia caused by hemolysis rather than a defect in RBC synthesis	84
Sodium selenite	Lamb	0.1-1 mg/kg	Decreased argyrophilia; reduced blood glutathione	115
Silver (undefined)	Human	1 g I.V.	Produces argyria	131
	Rabbit	0.25 and 0.025 mg/kg/day for 11 mos.	Marked effect on immunological capacity	15
			Histopathological changes in the vascular, nervous, and glial tissue of the encephalon and menulla	15
			Effect on conditioned reflexes	15

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Silver (cont.)	Rabbit		No effect on hemoglobin, RBC, differential WBC, the proteino-genic function of the liver or on serum SH groups	15
Sodium (undefined)	Human	0.0025 mg/kg or 0.05 mg/l High conc. in drinking water	Maximum ineffective dose In conditions such as congestive heart failure, hypertension, renal disease, cirrhosis of the liver and in pregnancy, in which water is poorly eliminated, the presence of sodium in plasma causes further retention of water, resulting in progressive circulatory and respiratory distress. In toxemia of pregnancy patient has marked edema and stores water and sodium in great excess.	15
Sodium chloride	Livestock	From salt poisoning in water	Malnutrition, wasting disease	131
	Swine	7000 mg/l in drinking water	Slight scouring	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Sodium chloride (cont.)	Cattle	7,000 mg/l in drinking water (360 mg/kg/day)	Reduction in weight	131
	Rat	10,000 mg/l in drinking water (1,500 mg/kg/day)	Decreased reproduction	131
		15,000 mg/l in drinking water (2,200 mg/gk/day)	Retarded growth, some deaths	131
	Cattle	15,000 mg/l in drinking water (800 mg/kg/day)	Reduced water intake	131
Sulfate ion		15-17,600 mg/l in drinking water (8-900 mg/kg/day)	Sickened or killed	131
	Cattle	From drinking water in Minn. 3,590 and 2,104 mg/l (190 and 110 mg/kg/day)	Developed rundown, ragged appearance, and eventually weakened and died	131
	Dog	2,500 mg/l (115 mg/kg/day)	Diarrhea	193

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Sulfate ion (cont.)	Human (infant)	600-1,000 mg/l (<21 mg/kg/day)	Diarrhea	193
	Human	High concentration of chlorides and sulfates in drinking water	Apparently accounts for finding high incidence of cholelithiasis and cholecystitis in a region of the USSR	175
Sodium sulfate	Cattle	7,000-10,000 mg/l in drinking water (370-520 mg/kg/day)	Weight loss	131
Sodium sulfite	Rat	15,000 mg/l in drinking water (2,200 mg/kg/day)	No apparent effect	121
Ammonium persulfate	Dog	23,850 mg/kg for 16 mos.	No effect	131
Tellurium ion Te^{+4}	Mouse	2 mg/l for life (0.2 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in longevity; no effect on growth rate or survival	203
	Rat	2 mg/l for life (0.3 mg/kg/day)	No effect on growth rate, survival or longevity	203
	Rat		Increase in serum cholesterol; increase in serum glucose in female; no effect on blood pressure or aortic plaques	203
Te^{+6}	Mouse	2 mg/l for life (0.2 mg/kg/day)	No effect on growth rate, survival or longevity	203

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Sodium tellurite	Rat and rabbit	0.005-0.5 mg/kg/day for 7 mos.	Marked reduction in the blood catalase activity during first month; Vitamin C depletion of suprarenals and lungs	119
		0.05 or 0.5 mg/kg/day for 7 mos.	Catalase activity remained low through experiment; some inhibition of blood cholinesterase activity	119
		0.5 mg/kg/day for 7 mos.	Some disturbance in glycolytic function of liver; reduced level of free serum SH groups	119
		0.005-0.5 mg/kg/day for 7 mos.	Dark-colored granular and thread-like inclusions in all internal organs; disturbance in conditioned reflexes. After cessation of dosage, cerebral cortex showed focal changes in the interneuronic connections and nerve cells, denticular dilations of the dendrites and shrinkage of nerve cells with lysis of the nuclei; decrease in cholinesterase activity and in content of SH groups in the grey matter of the cortex	119
	Rat	0.01 mg/l or 0.0005 mg/kg/day	Ineffective toxic dose	119

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Sodium tellurite (cont.)	Rat	0.005-1 mg/kg	Some disturbances in the rate of nervous processes and morphological changes in brain tissue	120
Thallium Salts (undefined)	Animal	0.0005 mg/kg	No changes in brain cortex	120
			Cumulative poison, 4 X as toxic as arsenous oxide; effects sympathetic nervous system; causes muscular pain, endocrine disturbances and loss of hair	131
Thallous acetate	Rat	0.003% in diet	Marked growth depression after 30 days	41
Thallous oxide	Rat	0.0035% in diet	Marked growth depression after 30 days	41
Thorium (undefined)	Rat	17,500 mg/kg (other doses I.V., I.M. and I.T.)	Simple compounds: content of Th equal in organic and mineral components of bone. Complex compounds: appreciable increase in Th content in organic component of bone	169
Thorium dioxide	Dog, rat, rabbits and guinea pig	5.69 mg/cu.m. by inhalation (1 yr. exposure)	No toxic effects	88
Tin (undefined)	Rabbits	1 g every 6-10 days (40 mg/kg/day)	Death in 1-2 mos. with renal and hepatic degeneration and paralysis of hind legs	211

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Stannous-chloride	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	No effect on growth rate, survival or longevity	203
	Rat	5 mg/l for life (0.7 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in survival and longevity; no effect on growth rate	212
			Increase in serum cholesterol and serum glucose in female; increase in effect on aortic plaques; no effect on blood pressure; fatty degeneration of liver, hepatic cellular degeneration of necrosis; vacuolar changes in proximal convoluted tubule of kidney	212
	Dog	500 mg/kg/day in milk (23 mg/kg/day)	Paralysis after 14 mos.	18
Sodium stannous-tartrate	Rabbit, cat dog	0.5-12.5 mg/kg daily until death, s.c.	Diarrhea; death preceded by paralysis and twitching of limbs. Cats were more sensitive and also developed anesthesia of limbs; vomiting in cats and dogs	18
	Rabbit	I.V. injections	Albuminuria	18
	Laboratory animals		Spleen has bluish-grey appearance due to deposition of tin in reticulo-endothelial cells	18

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Titanium (undefined)	Laboratory animals	1 mg/l (periodic introduction)	No harmful reactions or functional changes; histological investigation negative	216, 217
Titanium ion Ti^{+4}	Mouse	5 mg/l for life	Significant increase in growth rate, decrease in survival & longevity	203
Tungsten salts (undefined)	Rat	2.5-5 mg/l in drinking water	Slightly reduced the toxicity of selenium to rats fed a ration containing 11 mg/l of selenium	131
		1,000-5,000 mg/l (150-730 mg/kg/day)	Retarded growth	131
Uranium (undefined)	Laboratory animals	30-60 mg/l (3-6 mg/kg/day)	Inhibition of nucleic acid metabolism in kidney and liver	162
	Human	0.04-0.05 mg/l in water sources of town A. 0.002-0.004 mg/l in water sources of town B	Residual and amino nitrogen, prothrombin and SH groups and thermal coagulation time were normal in A and B; catalase index below normal in A and B; vitamin C content in blood and urine 2/3 normal in A and B, serum albumen was lower and α_1 and λ -globulins higher in A	159
	Rabbit	0.6 and 60 mg/l for 13 mos.	Does not confirm albumin/globulin data from towns A and B	159
	Laboratory animals	Long-term chronic	Effect on reproductive maturity and reproductive cycle; changes in natural immunity characteristic, cardiovascular system, thyroid gland, and blood phosphatase	157

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Uranium (natural)	Rat	6 and 60 mg/l (long-term)	Retards sexual maturity; decrease in oxygen consumption at 60; inhibited thyroid function, increased parathyroid function; serum contained smaller amounts of inorganic phosphorus and larger amounts of alkaline phosphatase;	188
		0.6 mg/l (long-term)	Inhibits thyroid function, increased parathyroid function, serum contained smaller amount of inorganic phosphorus and larger amounts of alkaline phosphatase than controls	188
		0.06 mg/l (long-term)	No effect	188
Uranium - VI	Rat	60 mg/l for 11 mos. (9 mg/kg/day)	Inhibited metabolism of nucleic acids in kidneys and liver; increase in serum alkaline phosphatase; no change in weight gain; no significant difference between experimental and control in urea, creatinine and serum chloride levels	163
		6 mg/l for 11 mos. (0.9 mg/kg/day)	Increase in alkaline phosphatase activity	162
		0.6 mg/l for 11 mos. (0.06 mg/kg/day)	No significant effect	163

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Uranium (solid)	Rat and rabbit	208 and 40 mg/kg respectively 10 times and 417 and 80 mg/kg respec- tively 10 times	Distribution greatest in bone, also found in liver, kidney and spleen. Poisoning caused struc- tural changes in kidneys	20
	Rat	0.25 and 0.5% in diet	Tendency toward anemia	131
Uranyl fluoride	Rat	$\geq 0.15\%$ in diet	Definite renal tubular da- mage	131
Uranyl nitrate	Rat	0.02 mg/kg	No significant incidence of atypical white blood cells	190
	Rabbit	2.11 mg/kg for 12 mos.	No variation from controls in weight gain, decrease in activity of acid phos- phatase in spleen; in- hibition of the metabolism of nucleic acids in kidneys and liver; no change in urea, creatinine or serum chloride levels	163
		0.042-0.42 mg/kg for 12 mos.	No significant changes	163
	Dog	2.11 mg/kg for 21 mos.	Changes in blood morphology, disturbance of thyroid function; increased basal metabolism; changes in hepatic function; effect on heart; hematopoietic deficiency	163
		0.21 mg/kg for 21 mos.	Hematopoietic deficiency	163

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Vanadium (undefined)	Rat	10 mg/kg	Fatal; damaged gastroin- testinal tract, liver and kidneys	214
	Rabbit	1 mg/kg	Developed hypochronic ane- mia; blood and urine phos- phorus rose to considerably higher level	214
	Animals		Reduced blood cholesterol le- vels and cholesterol and phospholipid metabolism in liver; inhibits sulf- hydryl-dependent succinic dehydrogenase of liver and reduces levels of cysteine in hair and fingernails	128
	Rat		Increase in serum cholesterol in female; decrease in serum cho- lesterol in male and increase in serum glucose; no effect on aortic plaques or blood pressure	203
Vanadium ion V ⁵⁺	Rat and mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 and 0.7 mg/kg/ day)	No significant effect on growth rate, survival or longevity	203
Vanadium Pentoxide	Rabbit	100 mg/kg of diet	Lowered free cholesterol and phospholipid content of liver	131
	Human	In drinking water	Correlated with the lowest in- cidence of coronary heart di- sease in New Mexico	131

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN TOXICITY OF 190-24876 CHEMICALS

AGENCY	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Yttrium	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	Significant decrease in growth rate, survival and longevity	203
Zinc (undefined)	Human	From drinking water high concentration	Disorder of renal function; phosphate level in the blood serum decreases; sizable loss of minerals from the bones; "Itai Itai" disease	28
	Rat	34.4 mg/day for 35-53 weeks (150 mg/kg/day)	Non-toxic	176
		0.5-1% in food	Reduced growth, anemia, poor reproduction	176
		0.5% in food	Reduces liver catalase and cytochrome oxidase, reduces weight and fat of liver, lowers Ca/P of femurs, increased urinary and fecal nitrogen, reduces urinary and fecal nitrogen, reduces urinary phosphate and sulfate; depresses food intake, inhibits copper and causes anemia	176
	Rat	1% in food	Anemia and reduced cytochrome oxidase	176
		0.4% in food	Reduces liver ferritin hemoglobin	176
		0.75% in food	Decreases bone calcium	176

TABLE IV (CONT.) - MAMMALIAN CHRONIC TOXICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REFERENCE
Zinc carbonate	Rat	0.96-1.92% for 30 weeks	Drop in hemoglobin to 10.2 and 6.1 g/100 ml respectively	176
Zinc sulfate	Dog (chloralosed)	8-16 mg	Arterial and cardiac depressor	33
	Rat, Cat, Frog, Snail	8-16 mg	Arterial and cardiac depressor	33
	Rat	3,000 mg/kg	Some arrest in growth	33
Zirconium Zr	Mouse	5 mg/l for life (0.5 mg/kg/day)	No significant effect on growth rate, survival, or longevity	33
		5 mg/l for life (0.7 mg/kg/day)	Significant increase in growth rate; no effect on survival or longevity	203
	Rat		Increase in serum cholesterol and serum glucose in female; no effect on blood pressure	203

CARCINOGENICITY

Table V lists the carcinogenicity of mammals of inorganic compounds examined by the oral route of administration. Fifty inorganic chemicals were examined in mammalian species, including human. Significantly, only a few of these showed positive results (potassium, arsenate, palladium, rhenium⁺⁴, selenium⁺⁴, tellurium⁺⁶, yttrium, zinc, and zinc chloride). Some showed a decrease in tumor incidence (sodium germanate and nickel). The nine inorganics which show positive carcinogenic effects were not examined for dose effects.

For the sake of completeness, and in the event that carcinogenicity of inorganic pollutants in freshwater will need to be assessed in terms other than oral administration, Table Va is presented. It will be noted that, using routes of administration other than oral, the proportion of compounds which are carcinogenic increases.

TABLE V - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Antimony Sb ⁺³	Mouse and rat	Negative	5 mg/l for life span	203
Antimony trioxide	Rat	Negative 0/20 0/10 0/10	2% in diet for 8 mos. 2% in diet for $\leq$ 240 d. 5.0 g suspended in 5 ml water 2.5 g suspended in 5 ml water	220 220 220 220
Arsenic trioxide	Mouse	0/75	0.01% solution in drinking water	19
Sodium arsenite	Mouse	Possible decrease in methylcholanthrene- induced skin tumors in one strain of mouse	0.01% in drinking water for 8 mos.	145
	Mouse	Significant decrease in tumor incidence	8.67 mg/l for life span	203
	Rat	Significant decrease in tumor incidence	8.67 mg/l for life span	212
	Rat	No tumors above control	8.67 mg/l in drinking water for life span plus 0.80 mg/kg of diet	105
Potassium arsenate (Fowler's solution)	Human	Positive	-	208
Beryllium carbonate	Rat	Negative	3, 6% in diet, 14-160 days	220

TABLE V (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Bismuth carbonate	Rat	Negative	2% in diet for life span	52
Sodium bromide	Dog	0/4	128 mg/kg/d. in capsule in food	220
Cadmium	Mouse and rat	Negative	5 mg/l for life span	203
Cadmium chloride	Rat	0/16	0.1, 0.5, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0 and 50.0 ppm in drinking water	220
Cadmium oxide	Pig	Negative	170 mg/d. in food for 3 days, off 6 wks; 170 mg/d. for 3 days	220
Chromium Cr+3	Mouse and rat	Negative	170 mg/d. in food	226
Chromic chloride	Rat	0/21	5 mg/l for life span	203
Chromium Cr+6	Mouse and rat	Negative	76 mg/l in drinking water for 1 year	228
Potassium chromate	Rabbit Rat	0/3 0/21	5 mg/l for life span	203
			100 mg every other day	220
			93 ppm in drinking water for 1 year	220
		0/80	1.68, 8.22, 16.81, 28.76, and 41.08 ppm in drinking water	220
Calcium fluoride	Rat	Negative	200 ppm in riboflavin deficient diet for 5 wks.	220

TABLE V (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Sodium fluoride NaF	Sheep	0/16	Mean of 33 mg/day for 26 mos., 20 ppm	220
		0/16	Mean of 18 mg/day for 26 mos., 10 ppm	220
	Rat	Negative	4 mg/day in water for 14 wks.	220
	Rat	Negative	2 mg/day in water for 14 wks.	220
	Rat	Negative	1, 5, 10, 50, or 100 ppm in 15-20 ml soln/day in diet for 107, 192 and 210 days	220
	Rabbit	Negative	30-140 mg/kg/day as 5% suspension for 30-200 days	220
		0/13	50 mg/kg/day	220
		0/10	30 mg/kg/day	220
		0/11	10 mg/kg/day	220
		0/30	10-50 mg/kg/day as 1, 3, or 5% soln or susp. for 4-12 wks.	220
	Rat	Negative	828.95, 221.05, 110.53, 22.1, 11.05, 4.42 ppm in diet	220
	Rabbit	0/3	100 mg/kg/day	220
	Dog	0/1	20 mg/kg (2% soln)/day for 146 days	220
	Pat	Negative	120 ppm in riboflavin deficient diet for 5 wks.	220
Sodium silico- fluoride				

TABLE V (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Gallium	Mouse	Negative	5 mg/l for life span	203
Sodium germanate	Mouse	No tumors above control	11.47 mg/l for life span plus 0.73 mg/kg of diet	105
	Mouse	Decreased incidence	11.47 mg/l for life span	203
	Rat	Decreased incidence	11.47 mg/l for life span	229
Indium	Mouse	Negative	5 mg/l for life span	203
Iodine	Rat	25/154 (adenoma of thyroid and pituitary)	Chronic iodine deficient diet	21
Lead	Mouse	Negative	In drinking water	71
Pb+2	Mouse and Rat	Negative	25 mg/l for life span	203
Lead acetate	Rabbit	0/12	2 ml soln 20% every second day	220
Mercuric chloride	Rat	0/8	0.030 mg in water every second day	220
Molybdenum Mo+6	Rat and mouse	Negative	10 mg/l for life span	203
Nickel Ni+2	Mouse	Significant decrease in tumor incidence	5 mg/l for life span	203
Niobium Nb+5	Mouse and rat	Negative	5 mg/l for life span	203
Potassium thiocyanate	Rat	0/10	50 mg/kg/day in diet for 30 days	220
		0/36	7.5 mg/day + 0.03 mg thyroxin/day fed low-iodine diet for 18 mos.	220

TABLE V (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Potassium thiocyanate (cont.)	Rat	0/35	7.5 mg/day in low-iodine diet over 18 mos.	220
Hydrazine	Rat	0/10	0.2 mg/ml of drinking water for 14 wks.	220
		0/10	0.5 mg/ml of drinking water for 4 wks.	220
		0/10	1 mg/ml of drinking water for 3 wks.	220
		0/10	2 mg/ml of drinking water for 4 wks.	220
		0/10	0/1 mg/ml of drinking water for 14 wks.	220
Palladium	Mouse	Positive	5 mg/l for life span	203
Rhodium Rh ⁺⁺	Mouse	Positive	5 mg/l for life span	203
Scandium	Mouse	Negative	5 mg/l for life span	203
Selenium Se ⁺⁺	Mouse	Positive	3 mg/l for life span	203
Se ⁺⁶	Mouse and rat	Positive	3 mg/l for life span	203
Sodium selenite	Rat	Negative	-	71
		0/6	10 ppm in diet for 42 days	220
	Laboratory animal	0/6	In diet	71

TABLE V (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Potassium selenate	Rat	Negative	6.2, 7.0 and 21.0 ppm in drinking water	220
Sodium chloride	sheep	0/20	0.3, 4.8, 9.1, or 13% in diet for 253 days	220
	Rat	0/30	9.8% in diet ad lib	220
		0/30	8.4% in diet ad lib	220
		0/30	7.0% in diet ad lib	220
		0/30	5.6% in diet ad lib	220
Tellurium Te^{+4}	Mouse	Negative	3 mg/l for life span	203
Te^{+6}	Mouse	Positive	2 mg/l for life span	203
Stannous chloride	Mouse	No tumors above control	8 mg/l for life span in drinking water plus 0.63 mg/kg of diet	165
	Mouse and rat	Negative	8 mg/l for life span in drinking water	203
Stannous oleate	Rat	Negative	5,000 ppm in diet	71
Sodium chlorostannate	Rat	3/30	2% in diet	71
Titanium	Rat	Negative	As salt in drinking water for life span	71
Vanadium V^{+4}	Mouse and rat	Negative	5 mg/l for life span in drinking water	203
Vanadium pentoxide	Rabbit	0/5	100 ppm in diet for 63 days	220

TABLE V (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY THE ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMORS	DOSE	REFERENCE
Vanadyl sulfate	Mouse	6/38	14.43 mg/l for life span in drinking water + 9.23 mg/kg of diet	105
Yttrium	Mouse	15/141	Control for above	105
Zinc	Mouse	Positive	5 mg/l for life span in drinking water	203
Zinc chloride	Rodent	Positive	5-30 mg/l in drinking water 2-3 years up to 16 generations	81
Zirconium	Mouse and rat	Negative	In drinking water	71
			5 mg/l in drinking water for life span	71

TABLE Va - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Aluminum	Rat	0	Powder 100 mg susp. in water or alcohol I.P.*	220
		0	Powder 50 mg susp. in water or alcohol I.T.** inj.	220
		0/26	95 mg dust and 5 mg quartz dust susp. in 1.5 ml saline I.T.	220
		0/12	100 mg dust susp. in 1.5 ml saline I.T.	220
Aluminum hydroxide	Rabbit	0/6	0.5 g powder susp. in 4 ml saline 4 at monthly intervals I.T.	220
		0/15	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 or 0.5 ml as a susp. I.P.	220
		0/24	14 and 50 mg dust in 1.1 ml saline	220
		0/12	60 mg dust in 1.1 ml saline I.T.	220
Aluminum oxide	Rabbit	0/4	300 mg in 3 ml saline, 15 mg in 1 ml saline 10X in 4 wks. I.T. and I.V.***	220
		0/11	500 mg in 4 ml saline, 25 mg in 1 ml saline 10X in 4 wks. I.T. and I.V.	220
	Guinea Pig	0/40	200 mg in 2 ml saline, 10 mg in 0.5 ml saline 10X in 4 wks. I.T. and I.V.	220
		0/40	15 mg in 0.25 ml saline, 2 mg in 0.35 ml saline 4X in 4 wks. I.T. and I.V.	220
	Mouse	0/30	10 mg in 0.5 ml water I.P.	220

*I.P. - Intraperitoneal

**I.T. - Intratracheal

***I.V. - Intravenous

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Aluminum oxide (Cont.)	Rat	0/12	50 mg in 1 ml water I.P.	220
	Rabbit	0/6	0.5 g dust in 4 ml saline susp. 4 at monthly inter- vals I.T.	220
	Rat	0/12	50 mg dust (0.02 μ in diameter) in 1.1 ml saline	220
	Rat	0/12	50 mg dust (<1 μ in diameter) in 1.1 ml saline	220
		0/18	35 mg susp. in 1 ml tap water	220
Aluminum phosphate	Rat	0/30	50 mg dust in 1.1 ml saline I.T.	220
				71, 231
Arsenic	Human	May be carcinogenic		104
		Positive (epidermal cells)		131
		Arsenic waters may be carcinogenic to skin and liver		
	Rat	No tumors above control	0.2 ml lanolin intrafemoral; repeated in 10 mos.	91
		No tumors above control	0.05 ml lanolin suspension monthly for 6 mos. intra- pleural	91
		11/20 (4 adenofibromas, 3 adre- nal angiomas, 1 adrenal cortical adenoma, 1 en- dometrial fibrous polyp, 2 basophilic pituitary adenomas, 2 hepatomas, 2 abdominal sarcomas)	0.1 ml of 1% lanolin susp. in paranasal sinuses 3X	91

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Arsenic (Cont.)		8/20 (3 adenofibromas of breast, 2 basophi- lic adenomas of hypophysis, 1 cor- tical adenoma of adrenal gland, 2 cavernous angiomas of adrenal gland)	Control for above: 0.2 ml lanolin in paranasal sinus 2X with 2 mo. interval	91
Arsenic trioxide	Human	No significant change in cancer mortality com- pared to non-arsenical industry	Normal exposure in arsenical industry	275
Sodium arsenate	Mouse	0/87	1.58% soln in water containing 2.5% Tween, topical	19
Barium sulfate	Rat	0/24	26 µg susp., once weekly for 10 wks. I.T. insufflation	220
Barium sulfide	Mouse	0/35	Cream mixed with water applied for few minutes, topical	220
Beryllium	Laboratory animals	Positive		230, 231, 121
	Rabbit	Positive (bone sarcomas)		196
	Rat	+ / 20 (7 mammary adenofibromas, 1 cortical adenoma, 2 round-cell sarcomas, 1 teratomatous cancer)	0.5 ml of 10% soln intrafemoral	91
		3/25 (1 spindle-cell sarcoma, 2 lymph node sarcomas)	Control for above: 0.2 ml lanolin intrafemoral	91

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Beryllium (Cont.)	Rat	3/20 (1 mediastinal round-cell sarcoma, 1 osteogenic fibrosarcoma of spine, 1 round-cell sarcoma in liver and marrow of sternum)	0.5 ml of 10% soln intrapleural	91
		7/24 (1 fibrosarcoma and epiglottic-cell papilloma of forebrain, 2 papillomas of parathyroid glands, 1 adenoma of adrenal medulla, and 4 adenomas of thyroid)	Control for above: 0.05 ml lanolin intrapleural 1X/mo.	91
Beryllium oxide	Rabbit	3/20	40 mg 1-3.	16
	Rabbit	Bone sarcoma	4.	196
	Rabbit	Bone sarcoma	1.7.	196
	Quinea pig Rat	0/6 Oesophageal (pulmonary nodules, squamous cell of adenocarcinoma neoplasia)	1 mg/kg/day for 45 days S.C.* (1.49 mg in 0.25 ml saline 3X/wk. at daily intervals 1.7.)	220 220
Beryllium silicate	Rabbit	Bone tumor (osteosarcoma)	1	196

*S.C. - Subcutaneous

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Beryllium silicate (cont.)	Rabbit	1/17	2X/wk. (6 or 10 injections)	17
Beryllium sulfate	Rat	Positive (pulmonary epidermoid, squamous cell or adenomatous neoplasia)	12.49 mg in 0.25 ml saline 3X/wk. at wkly. intervals I.T.	220
Zinc beryllium silicate	Mouse and Rabbit	Positive (bone sarcoma)	I.V.	196
Cadmium sulfate	Rabbit	6/17	2X/wk. (6 or 10 injections)	17
	Rabbit	0/5	1 mg every second day S.C.	220
		0/5	0.5 mg every second day S.C.	220
		0/6	0.5 ml of 0.3% soln/kg 6 days/wk. for 10 wks. S.C.	220
		0/18	1.21 mg/kg 6 days/wk. up to 10 wks. S.C.	220
Carbon (graphite)	Rat	0/17	Plates 7 x 7 x 0.1 mm S.C.	220
Cerium		Positive	S.C. implant	82
Cerium chloride	Rat	0/10	60 mg/ml 100 mg/kg	220
Chromium	Human	Positive (bronchogenic carcinoma)	Industrial exposure	68,71,144,196
	Rabbit	2/8 (1 at site of injection, 1 endometrial papillary cystic adenoma, 1 vaginal hemangioma, 1 pleural fibrolipoma)	0.4 ml of a 35% susp. powdered Cr in lanolin; after 30 mos. reinjected with 2X original dose intrafemoral	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Chromium (Cont.)	Rabbit	0/2	Control for above: 0.2 ml lanolin intrafemoral	220
	Rat	Positive (2 spindle cell sarcomas, 1 cellular fibroma, 2 round cell sar- comas of ileocecal lymph nodes, 1 adreno-medullary hemangioma, 1 pancreatic insuloma)		220
		4/30	Control for above: Gelatin intrafemoral	220
		No tumors above control	6 monthly doses of 0.05 ml of a 33.6% susp. of powdered chromium in lanolin intrapleural	220
		No tumors above control	6 wkly. doses of 0.1 ml of a 0.5% susp. of powdered chromium in 2.5% gelatin-saline soln intra- pleural	220
		7/25 (4 ileo-cecal round cell sarcomas, 1 adreno- medullary hemangioma, 2 pulmonary papillary adenomas)	6 wkly. doses of 0.18 ml of 0.05% susp. of powdered Cr in a 2.5% gelatin-saline soln. I.V. vena saphena	220
		No tumors above control	2 monthly doses of 0.1 ml of a 33.6% Cr susp. in lanolin para- nasal	220
		5/25	6 wkly. doses of 0.1 ml of 0.05% Cr susp. in a 2.5% gelatin soln I.P.	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Chromium Cr ⁺³		Positive		79
Chromic acid	Cock	Positive	2 ml of 2% soln injected into testicles	79
Chromium trioxide	Rat	15/19 (sarcoma at implant site)	25 mg in 50 mg sheep fat intra- muscular implant	93
		14/20 (sarcoma at implant site)	25 mg in 50 mg sheep fat intra- pleural implant	93
Barium chromate	Rat	Negative	25 mg in 50 mg sheep fat intra- muscular and intrapleural implant	220
	Mouse	76.3% of survivors with pulmonary aden- omas; 51.7% with multiple tumors	2.35 mg in 0.1 ml of 1% saline susp. given 9X at 4-6 wk. intervals I.V.	220
		63.3% of survivors with pulmonary adenomas; 47.4% with multiple tumors	Control for above: barium sul- fate	220
		73.9% with pulmonary adenomas; 52.9% with multiple tumors	0.24 and 0.47 mg in 0.3 ml of 1% saline susp. in olive oil given 5X at 4-6 wk. intervals I.I.	220
		68.2% with pulmonary adenomas; 40.0% with multiple tumors	Control for above: barium sulfate in olive oil	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Calcium chromate	Rat	8/13 21/35 (sarcomas at site)	25 mg in 50 mg sheep fat intramuscular implant and intrapleural implant	93
		3/218 (intrathoracic fibro-sarcomas)	10 mg every 2 mos. I.T. 5X	92
		+/6 (3 sarcomas at implant site)	12.5 mg in gelatin capsule. Intrapleural implant	220
		+/6 (2 sarcomas at implant site)	12.5 mg in gelatin capsule. I.M.* implant	220
Calcium chromate (sintered)	Mouse	1/52 (spindle cell sarcoma)	10 mg dust/20 mg sheep fat as pellet. I.M. implant	220
		0/52	Control for above: I.M. sheep fat implant	220
		1/52	10 mg dust in 0.2 ml tricaplin S.C.	220
		9/52	10 mg dust/20 mg sheep fat as pellet. I.M. implant	220
		0/52	Control for above: I.M. sheep fat implant	220

*I.M. - Intramuscular

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Calcium chromate (sintered) (Cont.)	Rat	0/52	10 mg dust in 0.2 ml triapry- lin S.C.	220
	Rat	8/14 17/26 (sarcoma at site)	25 mg in 50 mg sheep fat intramuscular implant and intrapleural implant	220
Strontium chromate	Rat	2/218 (fibrosarcoma of lung)	Up to 10 mg every 2 mos. I.T. 5X	92
Zinc chromate	Rat	Negative	10 mg every 2 mos. 5X I.T.	92
Sodium dichromate	Rat	3/39 2/39 (adenocarcinoma of right lung, reticulum cell sarcoma of liver, round cell sarcoma of ileoce- cal lymph node, squa- mous cell carcinoma of the uterine mucosa)	2 mg/mo., 16 inj., I.P. and I.M.	92
Cobalt		Positive		59, 71
	Rabbit	Positive (fibrosarcoma at site)		196
	Rat	5/20 (rhabdomyosarcomas)	400 mesh powder with fowl serum, 0.028 g in 0.4 ml serum I.M.	83, 87, 220
	Guinea Pig	0/6	25 mg of dust susp. in saline diluted to 10% susp., injected 1 wk. apart I.T.	220
		0/6	25 mg of dust susp. in saline, diluted to 10% susp. I.T.	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Cobalt (Cont.)	Guinea Pig	0/6	50 mg of dust susp. in saline, diluted to 10% susp. I.T.	220
		Negative	Two 5 mg doses of dust susp. in saline, diluted to 10% susp., injected 1 wk. apart I.T.	
	Rat	9/20 (5 rhabdomyofibrosarcomas, 3 fibrosarcomas, 1 round cell sarcoma at injection site)	Susp. of 0.028 g powdered Co in 0.4 ml fowl serum I.M.	220
		8/10 (5 rhabdomyofibrosarcomas, 2 sarcomas, 1 fibrosarco- mas, 1 fibrosarcoma at injection site)	Susp. of 0.028 g powdered Co in 0.4 ml fowl serum I.M.	220
		Negative	3-10 mg susp. in saline I.T.	220
Cobalt chloride		+/30 (sarcomas at injection site)	Susp. of 0.28 g powdered Co in 0.4 ml fowl serum I.M.	220
	Rat	Negative	0.4% soln 6X/wk. receiving from 2.5-10 mg/kg S.C.	220
		Negative	2 mg/day I.P.	220
	Rabbit	0/5	5 mg/kg alternate days and alternate wks. for 20 wks.	220
	Dog	0/2	5 mg/kg alternate days and alternate wks. for 20 wks.	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Cobaltic oxide	Guinea pig	0/6	150 mg dust susp. in saline in 10% susp. in 3 equal quantities at wkly. inter- vals	220
Copper		Negative		71
Copper sulfate	Rat	0/20	0.1% 3X/wk. I.P.	220
Dysprosium		Positive	Implanted S.C.	82
Gadolinium		Positive	Implanted S.C.	82
Gold	Rat	Negative	I.V.	71
		9 sarcomas	17 x 0.02 mm discs, 6 under skin of back, 4 I.P., 2 under skin of abdomen	220
	Mouse	3 sarcomas	12 x 0.02 mm discs, 6 under skin of back, 4 I.P., 2 under skin of abdomen	220
	Rat	68/77	17 mm disc; 8/animal S.C.	220
		0/31	Fragments 1 x 1 x 0.02 mm S.C.	220
Iron	Mouse	0/20	S.C.	220
		0/20	20 mg wkly. for 16 wks.	220
Iron-dextran complex	Rat	Positive	Injection	71

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL.

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Iron-dextran complex (Cont.)	Rat	Negative	Pellets of 25 mg Fe suspended in 50 mg wool fat in right pleural cavity; 12 mos. later same put into right thigh	92
	Rat	16/23	20 mg Fe/wk. I.M.	222
Ferrous sulfate	Mouse	1/20 (fibroma)	2.5 mg/wk. for 16 wks.	220, 222
Lanthanum	Rat	0/120	75, 150, and 300 mg/kg I.P.	220
Lanthanum chloride		0/15	60 mg/ml 100 mg/kg I.P.	220
Lanthanum nitrate		0/10	450 mg/kg in water I.P.	220
Lead phosphate	Rat	Positive	Injected	71
		Negative	Injected	71
Magnesium	Rat	Negative	8 mg-5 m strips bladder and I.M.	220
		Negative		71
		Negative		71
Manganese			4% 3X/wk. I.P.	220
Manganese chloride	Rat	0/20	1% soln, 2 ml/day intradermal	220
	Rat and Rabbit	Negative		

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Potassium permanganate	Mouse	0/56	S.C.	220
Mercury	Rat	Positive	I.P. every 2 wks.	71
	Rat	+39 (spindle cell sarcoma of peritoneum)	0.05 ml twice at 14 day intervals I.P.	71
		5/39 (abdominal spindle cell sarcomas)	0.05 ml 1X/wk. for 2 wks. I.P.	71
Nickel	Human - Nickel workers	Positive (lung, nasal sinuses)		24,144,234
	Human	Positive	In nickel-containing drugs	263
		Positive		128
	Rat	3/34 (spindle cell sarcoma, squamous cell carcinoma of uterine endometrium and skin of cheek)	0.02 ml susp. nickel powder intrapleural injection	92
		5/17 (osteogenic spindle cell sarcoma, squamous cell sarcoma, round cell sarcoma in abdominal cavity)	50 mg susp. in lanolin intrafemoral injection	54
		4/10 (similar to tumors from intrafemoral injection)	50 mg susp. in lanolin. Intrapleural injection monthly 5X	54

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Nickel (Cont.)	Rat	1/3 (round cell sarcoma of thoracical and abdo- minal lymph nodes)	0.1 ml of 12.5% susp. in lanolin into nasal sinuses every 2 mos. 3X	54
		Control for above	Absence of similar tumors	54
		+100 (27 malignant at site; 20 additional malignant and benign tumors else- where)	0.1 ml of 5% gelatin-saline susp. Intrafemoral implan- tation repeated in survi- ving rats after 18 mos.	53
		+23 (no malignant at site; 10 malignant and benign elsewhere)	Control for above	53
		+25 (7 sarcoma in region of groin, 1 mammary fibro- adenoma, 2 mammary ade- nomas, 3 basophilic pituitary adenomas, 3 adrenomedullary hemangiomas)	0.5 ml/kg of 0.5% susp. in gelatin-saline soln 1X/wk. 6X I.V. (vena saphena)	53
	Rabbit	0/10	0.5 ml/kg of a 1% susp. in gelatin-saline soln 1X/wk. I.V. 6X	53
		0/50	0.02 ml of a 0.05% susp. in gelatin-saline soln I.M.	53
		0/50	0.02 ml of a 0.06% susp. in gelatin-saline soln. Intraleural	53
	Mouse			

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OTHER THAN ORAL.

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Nickel (Cont.)	Rat	Positive	Injected into femoral cavity, pleural cavity and nasal sinuses	196
Nickel chloride	Rat	Negative	2 mg/day I.P.	220
Nickel sulfide	Rat	Positive	Implantation	71
Potassium cyanate	Mouse	7/15 (papillomas)	2.5 mg in saline once, 4 days subsequent treated with twice- weekly skin applications of 5% croton oil soln for 40 wks. I.P.	220
		13/46 (11 papillomas, 2 pulmo- nary adenomas)	Control for above; croton oil	220
Phosphorus	Dog	Negative	1 mg/kg/day in peanut oil soln, 5 mg/ml S.C.	220
Platinum	Rat	Positive (sarcomas)	Discs 17 x 0.02 mm, 6 under skin of back, 4 I.P., 2 under ab- dominal skin	220
	Mouse	Positive (6 sarcomas)	Discs 12 x 0.02 mm, 6 under skin of back, 4 I.P., 2 under abdominal skin	220
	Rat	52/69 (sarcomas)	17 mm disc implanted S.C. 8/rat	220
	Rat	0/31	Fragments 1 x 1 x 0.02 mm S.C.	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Praseodymium				
Ammonium potassium selenide	Rat	Positive	S.C. Implantation	220
		Positive		71
Silicon dioxide	Rat, Guinea Pig, Mouse, Rabbit	Negative	S.C., I.P., I.T., intrames- teric injection, and I.V. various doses for various lengths of time	220
	Rat	+ / 30 (2 hepatic reticulum cell sarcomas, 1 mammary adenofibroma, 3 uterine carcinomas)	300 mg powder I.P.	220
	Rat	4 uterine carcinomas, 1 ovarian carcinoma		220
	Rat	+ / 45 (1 lymph node reticulum cell sarcoma, 1 hepatic cholan- gioma, 2 hepatic reticulum cell sarcomas, 2 pulmonary mesotheliomas, 1 uterine carcinoma, 1 ovarian cys- tadenoma)	300 mg powder once S.C.	220
		+ / 200 (11 reticulum cell sarcomas, 1 pulmonary adenoma, 3 mammary adenofibromas, 1 renal carcinoma	Control for above	220
Calcium silicate	Rat	0 / 14	25 mg dust 3X about 1 wk. apart I.T.	220
		0 / 16	5 mg of dust I.T.	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Silver	Rat	Positive	Colloidal silver I.V.	71
	Rat	Positive	Imbedded silver foil	166
	Rat	0/13	Implanted in bladder	220
	Mouse	Positive (1 sarcoma)	Discs 12 x 0.02 mm, 6 under skin of back, 4 I.P., 2 under abdominal skin	220
		Positive (5 sarcomas)	Discs 17 x 0.02 mm, 6 under skin of back, 4 I.P., 2 under abdominal skin	220
Silver nitrate	Mouse	+ /84 (65 sarcomas)	17 mm disc implanted 8/animal	220
		14/25 (fibrosarcoma at site)	2 pieces of foil, 1.5 cm wide S.C. abdominal wall	220
		0/35	Fragments 1 x 1 x 0.02 mm S.C.	220
	Rat	Negative	Fused crystals; colonic mucosa through anus	220
	Rat	Positive	S.C. imbedded	82
Tantalum oxide	Rat	2/25 (fibrosarcoma at site)	2 pieces of foil 1.5 cm wide S.C. in abdominal wall	220
	Dog	Negative	0.010 in. thick and 0.25 in. in diameter disc. I.M. implant	220
	Guinea Pig	0/6	150 mg dust susp. in saline in 10% susp. in 3 equal quantities at wkly. intervals. I.T. in- jection	220

TABLE Va (CONT.) - CARCINOGENICITY IN MAMMALS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS EXAMINED BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION
OTHER THAN ORAL

AGENT	SPECIES	ANIMALS WITH TUMOR	DOSE	REFERENCE
Tantalum oxide (Cont.)	Guinea Pig	Negative	100 mg dust susp. in saline in 10% susp.	220
Uranium U	Rat	11/33 (sarcomas at site)	50 mg U in susp.; intrafemoral injection	94
		2/33 (sarcomas-chest wall)	50 mg U in susp.; intrapleural injection	94
Ytterbium	Rat	Positive	S.C. embedding	82

MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY

Table VI lists the teratogenicity and mutagenicity of inorganic chemicals. Nineteen inorganic chemicals have been examined for teratogenicity. Four of these, or approximately 20%, are negative. The remainder show teratogenic anomalies of one form or another. Two of these (lithium carbonate and methyl mercury) have been shown to be teratogenic in humans. In the case of lithium carbonate, the effects seen were club feet and meningomyocele. In the case of methyl mercury, the effects were the result of eating contaminated fish.

Fifteen inorganic compounds have been examined for mutagenicity, and all have shown some change indicative of possible mutagenic effects. Three of these (manganous nitrate, lead, and methyl mercury) have shown effects in humans, with a fourth (sodium diarsenate) identified as showing *in vitro* effects on chromosomes. The effect of lead in the human was a result of chronic poisoning which showed excess chromosome breaks. The data on methyl mercury was the result of eating contaminated fish which caused a higher incidence of chromosome breaks. The usual caution (discussed in Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution in Freshwater") in interpreting mutagenic effects, should be applied.

TABLE VI - MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

MUTAGENICITY				TERATOGENICITY				
AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.
Aluminum chloride	Insect	-	Point mutations	67				
Sodium arsenate					Hamster	15-25 mg/kg I.V.*	Anencephaly, renal agenesis, and rib malformations	180
						20 mg/kg I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Exencephaly	
						20 mg/kg I.V.	84% offspring malformed or resorbed; exencephaly, encephalocele, cleft-palate, microphthalmia and ear malformations	89
Sodium diarsenate	Human	In vitro	Pulverization of chromosomes	218				
Boron							Positive	37
Cadmium					Hamster	High	Positive	231
Cadmium nitrate	Insect	-	Point mutations	67				
Cadmium sulfate					Hamster	2 mg/kg I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Exencephaly, microphthalmia, cleft lip/palate	62

*I.V. - Intravenous

TABLE VI (CONT.) - MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	MUTAGENICITY			TERATOGENICITY		
	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT
Cadmium sulfate (cont.)	Chick		Disturbance of normal mitosis	Hamster	2 mg/kg I.V.	72% offspring malformed or resorbed, encephalocoele, cleft palate/lip, exencephaly, and microanophthalmia
	Cobalt chloride					
Cobalt				Hamster	2 mg/kg I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Severe facial abnormalities
Cobalt chloride				Chick	0.5% in ova	Overdevelopment of neural and mesodermal structures especially of notochord and heart
Gallium sulfate				Rat	30 and 40 mg/kg, I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Possible teratogen 1 limb bud abnormality, 1 spina bifida and 1 exencephaly out of 21 mothers
Germanium trioxide				Rat	40 and 100 mg/kg I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Negative
Indium nitrate				Hamster	0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Malformation of limbs, especially digits; some microphthalmia and fusion of ribs

TABLE VI (CONT.) - MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGENT	MUTAGENICITY				TERATOGENICITY			
	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.
Ferrous chloride	Micro-organisms		Point mutations	67				
Lead	Human	Chronic poisoning	Excess chromosome breaks	218				
Lead acetate	Mammal	-	Chromosome aberrations	67	Hamster	50 mg/kg I.V. on 8th day of gestation	Tail malformations	62
Lithium carbonate					Human	900-1,200 mg/day as treatment for manic-depression beginning 8 wks. prior to conception	Child with bilateral club feet and meningomyelocele in lumbar region	248
Lithium chloride					Chick	0.05 ml or 0.2 ml after incubation 18-30 or 18-24 hrs.	Unclosure of neural tube, retardation and severe inhibition of development, eye-defect, enlargement of aorta and myocoele, and tissue trans-formation	156
					Chick	11.8 mM or 15.7 mM	Cyslopia	191

TABLE VI (CONT.) - MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

MUTAGENICITY				TERATOGENICITY				
AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.
Manganous acetate	Micro-organisms		Point mutations	67				
Manganous nitrate	Human		C-mitosis	123				
Methyl mercury	Human	Swedes eating fish 3 times/wk.	Significantly higher frequency of lymphocyte chromosome breakage than in control subjects	56	Human	From fish	Congenital cases born	187
	Human	From fish	Chromosome breaks (lymphocytes)	224				
	Fruit flies, onion root cells	<0.1 ppm	Inhibition of mitosis and chromosome breaks	56	Human	From fish	19 infants born with congenital cerebral paresis	57
	Fruit fly	0.25 ppm in food	Offspring with one extra chromosome	134				
Onion		0.05 ppm	Chromosome break	266				
Fruit fly			Weak mutagen	266				
Fruit fly			XXY daughters and XO sons	266				
Fruit fly		0.25 mg Hg/l	XXY daughters	185				
Onion root tip			C-mitosis	185				

TABLE VI (CONT.) - MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

MUTAGENICITY				TERATOGENICITY				
AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.
Methyl mercury chloride	Onion root tip		Chromosome stickiness, C-mitosis, various mitotic disturbances, low frequency of chromosome breakage	220				
Methyl mercury dicyandiamide	Human	10^{-5} -- 10^{-4}	C-mitosis (leucocytes)	68	Chick		Negative	240
Phenyl mercury	Onion root tip	0.05 ppm	Chromosome breaks	266				
	Fruit fly		Weak mutagen	266				
			XXY daughters and XO sons	266				
		0.025 mg Hg/l	XXY daughters	185				
	Onion root tip	~ 0.25 μ M	C-mitosis	185				
Hyponitrites	<i>Vicia faba</i>		Chromosome breaks	218				
Hydrazine	Mammal		Chromosome aberrations	67				
Pyrophosphates	<i>Vicia faba</i>		Chromosome breaks	218				
Sodium selenite	Hamster	2 mg/kg I.V.	Negative, 6% malformed or resorbed	89				

TABLE VI (CONT.) - MUTAGENICITY AND TERATOGENICITY OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

MUTAGENICITY				TERATOGENICITY				
AGENT	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.	SPECIES	DOSE	EFFECT	REF.
Sodium chloride					Mouse	2,500 and 1,900 mg/kg S.C.* at 10 or 11 days gestation	Shortness of forelimb and foot, malformed wrist and ankle joint and various digital defects	154
Thallium					Chick	-	Achondroplasia	37
Thallium sulfate					Rat	2.5 mg/kg on 8, 9, 10 or on 12, 13, 14th day of gestation; 10.0 mg/kg on 12, 13, 14th day of gestation I.P.**	Hydronephrosis, brachygnathia, missing or nonossification of vertebral bodies and phalange nonossification	74
Zinc sulfate	Rainbow trout	79.02 mg/l	Mitosis completely inhibited after 96 hrs.	49				
		44.45 mg/l	Destructive changes in cell structure of gonads	49				

*S.C. - subcutaneous
**I.P. - intraperitoneal

SECTION VIII

SOURCES OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESHWATER

Table VII lists compounds and their sources in accordance with the overall categorization of industrial, agricultural, municipal, and domestic. It can be seen that the sources of inorganic chemical pollutants in freshwater are principally from industrial and municipal sources. Industrial sources are subcategorized according to type of industry and show that inorganic chemicals derive from a variety of types of industry.

The agricultural sources, as with organic pollutants, are principally derived from the use of inorganic chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides. The domestic sources are due to the use of detergents.

Table VIIa presents sources of inorganic compounds as reported in the available literature and again shows industry as the principal source of chemicals which are or potentially could be present in freshwater.

TABLE VII - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS FOUND IN FRESH WATER

A. INDUSTRIAL

Unspecified

Arsenic	Iodine	Mercuric Chloride
Boron	Iron	Nitrite
Chloride	Lead	Nitrate
Chromium	Lithium	Ammonium Ion
Copper	Magnesium	Phosphate Ion
Indium	Mercury	Zinc

Mining Operations

Aluminum	Manganese	Sulfate
Arsenic	Mercury	Uranium
Lead	Molybdenum	Vanadium

Petroleum and Fuel

Barium	Beryllium	Bromine
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Metallurgy and Electroplating

Beryllium	Nickel
Cadmium	Silver

Atomic Reactors

Beryllium

Accidental Spills

Ammonium Ion	Cyanide Ion	Nitrate
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TABLE VII (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS FOUND IN FRESH WATER

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Caustic Chloride and Vinyl Chloride Plants

Mercury

Mercuric Chloride

Pulp and Paper Mills

Mercury

B. MUNICIPAL (including sewage treatment)

Boron

Iodine

Phosphate Ion

Calcium

Iron

Phosphorus

Carbon

Magnesium

Potassium

Bicarbonate

Nitrite

Sodium

Chloride Ion

Nitrate

Sulfate

Fluoride

Ammonium Ion

C. DOMESTIC

Arsenic

Phosphorus

Phosphate Ion

D. AGRICULTURAL

Arsenic

Nitrate

Phosphate Ion

Copper

Phosphorus

E. NATURAL

Natural sources were reported for all but 10 of the 45 inorganic chemicals which have been found in fresh water. Those for which natural sources were not reported are: carbon, chromium; indium, mercury, mercuric chloride, nitrite, nitrate, ammonium ion, phosphorus and phosphate ion.

TABLE VIIa - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIALChemical Industry:

Aluminum	Cupric nitrate	Potassium chloride
Aluminum fluoride	Cyanate	Potassium hydroxide
Ammonia	Ethylmercuric chloride	Potassium sulfate
Ammonia nitrate	Ferric chloride	Sodium bisulfite
Ammonia sulfide	Ferrous sulfate	Sodium chloride
Ammonia thiocyanate	Gallium	Sodium hydroxide
Arsenic	Hydrochloric acid	Sodium sulfate
Barium	Hydrogen sulfide	Sodium sulfide
Boric acid	Hydrazine	Sulfuric acid
Borate, sodium	Iodine	Tantalum
Cadmium	Nitric acid	Titanium
Cadmium chloride	Mercury	Uranium
Carbonate	Mercuric chloride	Yttrium
Bicarbonate, sodium	Methylmercuric chloride	Zinc
Copper	Osmium	Zinc chloride
Cupric chloride	Ozone	Zinc sulfate

Ore Processing:

Cadmium	Lead	Bromate, Na
Cadmium sulfate	Mercuric chloride	Ammonium molybdate
Ammonium chloride		

Ink Manufacturing:

Mercuric chloride	Cobalt chloride	Nickel nitrate
Cupric chloride	Ferric sulfate	

TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Dye and Pigment Industry

Aluminum	Cupric sulfate
Aluminum ammonium sulfate	Ferric chloride
Aluminum potassium sulfate	Ferric potassium sulfate
Ammonium chloride	Ferric sulfate
Antimony fluoride	Lead nitrate
Arsenic	Lead sulfate
Arsenate, Na	Magnesium chloride
Arsenite, Na	Magnesium sulfate
Cadmium	Nitrate
Cadmium chloride	Potassium hydroxide
Chlorate	Selenium
Cupric chloride	Thallium
Cupric nitrate	Thallous acetate
	Thallous oxide
	Titanium

Petroleum:

Bromine	Ammonium sulfide
Carbon monoxide	Cyanide
Boric Acid	Ammonium thiocyanate
Magnesium chloride	Ammonium ferrocyanide
Ammonium	
Ammonium carbonate	

TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Pottery and Porcelain:

Antimony fluoride	Ammonium dichromate
Arsenic	Magnesium sulfate
Boric Acid	Uranium
Sodium chromate	

Water Treatment Plants:

Aluminate, Na	Sodium fluorosilicate	Ozone
Chloride	Iodine	Tribasic phosphate
Fluoride	Ferric chloride	Pyrophosphate, Na
Sodium fluoride	Ferric sulfate	

Alloy Manufacturing:

Beryllium chloride	Indium	Palladium
Gallium	Osmium	Tantalum

Wood Preservation:

Arsenic	Ammonium fluoride	Potassium hydroxide
Boric Acid	Magnesium fluorosilicate	Zinc sulfate
Borate, Na		

Metallurgy:

Arsine	Lead nitrate	Tungsten
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TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)Electroplating industry:

Bismuth	Sodium dichromate	Sodium cyanide
Cupric nitrate	Cupric sulfate	Sodium tellurite
Cupric chloride	Indium	Tungsten
Sodium chromate	Mercuric chloride	Zinc sulfate
Potassium dichromate	Cyanide	

Paint Industry:

Barium	Potassium dichromate	Osmium
Barium chloride	Sodium dichromate	Titanium
Barium sulfide	Lead chloride	Zinc sulfate
Sodium chromate	Lead sulfate	

Photography:

Bromide, Na	Lead nitrate	Tribasic phosphate
Cadmium chloride	Ammonium molybdate	Uranium
Ammonium dichromate	Ammonium sulfite	
Chloroauric acid	Potassium thiocyanate	
Potassium iodine	Nitrate	

Glass Industry:

Antimony	Cobalt	Sodium nitrate
Arsenic	Calcium fluoride	Titanium
Barium	Chloroauric acid	Vanadium
Boric Acid	Lanthanum	

TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Paper Mills:

Aluminum	Potassium dichromate	Sodium hydrosulfide
Aluminum potassium sulfate	Ozone	Tantalum
Calcium sulfate	Tribasic phosphate	Titanium
Carbonate	Sodium sulfite	Vanadium
Chlorine	Sodium bisulfite	Mercuric chloride
Sodium chromate	Hydrogen sulfite	

Dye and Tanning:

Aluminum nitrate	Sodium dichromate	Tribasic phosphate
Aluminum potassium sulfate	Cupric sulfate	Hydrogen sulfide
Arsenic	Ferric sulfate	Sodium hydrosulfide
Barium chloride	Magnesium sulfate	Zinc sulfate
Sodium chromate	Mercuric chloride	
Potassium dichromate	Ammonium chloride	

Pharmaceutical:

Aluminum sulfate	Cupric sulfate	Ferric sulfate
Bromate, Na	Gallium	Osmium
Bromine	Hydrochloric Acid	Tantalum
Bicarbonate	Iodine	Mercury

TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Textile Plants:

Aluminate, Na	Chlorine	Magnesium sulfate
Ammonium fluoride	Chlorate	Mercuric chloride
Ammonium thiocyanate	Cupric chloride	Nickel sulfate
Antimony	Cupric nitrate	Nitrate
Arsenate, Na	Ferric potassium sulfate	Ozone
Barium chloride	Ferric sulfate	Potassium thiocyanate
Boric acid	Lead nitrate	Sodium hydroxide
Cadmium	Lead sulfate	Sodium bisulfite

Embalming:

Barium fluoride	Mercuric chloride	Zinc chloride
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Rubber Industry:

Antimony	Barium sulfide	Tantalum
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Nuclear Technology:

Cobalt	Hydrazine peroxide	Uranium
Fluorine	Indium	Yttrium
Hydrazine		

Nickel Plating Plants:

Nickel chloride	Nickel nitrate	Nickel sulfate
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TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIALS (CONT.)

General Industry:

Antimony	Fluoride	Magnesium chloride
Ammonia sulfate	Gallium	Manganous chloride
Barium	Hydrochloric acid	Osmium
Barium nitrate	Hydrazine	Nitric acid
Boric acid	Hydrogen sulfide	Sodium
Bicarbonate	Iron	Sodium fluoride
Calcium	Iodine	Sodium sulfite
Chromium	Lead	Strontium chloride
Cobalt chloride	Lead sulfate	Sulfuric acid
Copper	Lithium chloride	Sulfur
Calcium fluoride	Lithium fluoride	Tantalum
Cyanide		

Pyrotechnics:

Lithium chloride	Ammonium nitrate	Strontium chloride
Magnesium nitrate	Ammonium thiocyanate	Strontium nitrate

Electronic Tube Manufacturing:

Barium nitrate	Beryllium nitrate	Beryllium sulfate
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Food Stuff Containers Manufacturing:

Indium	Ferric sulfate
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TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL (CONT.)

Disinfectants Manufacturing:

Potassium permanganate

Manganese chloride

Sodium bisulfite

Sulfur

DOMESTIC

Detergents:

Potassium hydroxide

Phosphoric acid

Tribasic phosphate

TABLE VIIa (CONT.) - SOURCES OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS

AGRICULTURAL

Fertilizers:

Cadmium	Ammonium sulfate	Potassium sulfate
Magnesium sulfate	Sodium nitrate	Sulfur
Manganous sulfate	Potassium chloride	

Insecticides:

Sodium arsenate	Ammonium fluoride	Selenium
Sodium arsenite	Potassium fluoride	Sulfur
Fluoride	Hydrogen cyanide	

Pesticides:

Arsenic	Sodium fluoride	Thallous acetate
Sodium arsenite	Sodium fluoroaluminate	Thallous oxide
Arsenic trioxide	Thallium	

Herbicides:

Borate, Na

SECTION IX

QUALITY CRITERIA

As pointed out in the report on the "Water Quality Criteria Data Book Volume I, Organic Chemical Pollution of Freshwater", chemical quality criteria of water for human consumption should be based on concentrations which, when exceeded, are likely to produce adverse health effects. As also previously pointed out, this approach applies only to chemicals in isolation and disregards the products of interactions between chemicals and ignores possible synergistic biological effects of chemicals acting in combination.

In order to arrive at quality criteria, we are highly dependent upon animal toxicity data and must consider the type of information which would be most useful. Although in this and the previous report we present LD₅₀ data on acute toxicity (Table X), we do so only because it is traditionally available because of its use in pharmacotoxicological evaluations and not because of its applicability to chemical water quality criteria. The only acute toxicity information which is of value for our purposes is that which reveals the highest dose which does not produce death in animals. This information can be used as a baseline to determine concentrations in water likely to be acutely hazardous to man (Table IX, page 240).

Although acute toxicity information is useful in accidental or uniquely polluted situations, of equal if not greater importance is information on the highest dose which produces no effect when ingested daily on a long-term basis (Table XI). As can be seen in this Table, the pertinent information is generally lacking and quality criteria in most instances must of necessity be based upon arbitrary decisions. Therefore, it seems that if sound water criteria are to be set, there is a need to perform toxicological studies specifically to provide necessary information, especially for those chemicals which are thought to be most hazardous to health. Such studies should examine dose-relationships and include the investigation of carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic effects. Dose-relationships are important because it is unlikely that inorganic chemicals can be removed entirely from water and we should know levels in water which can be tolerated from the health point of view.

Figure 1 (page 244) illustrates the relationship between reported minimum lethal oral dose and highest reported concentrations of inorganic chemicals in freshwater in the U.S. Naturally only those chemicals for which both types of information are available can be included. Maximum and usual mean water intake for a 70 kg man with a 100-fold safety factor is included in the Figure and shows that a number of inorganic chemicals are either within the danger levels (to the right of the water intake levels) or are uncomfortably close to them.

Even less information of this nature is available for chronic effects of inorganic chemicals found in drinking water (Fig. 2, page 246) and raw freshwater (Fig. 3, page 248). Out of approximately two dozen inorganic chemicals which can be related in this manner, about 50% are either frankly within or near the danger zone (again considering a hundred-fold safety factor to account for individual variation) for drinking water and about 40% within the danger zone for raw freshwater. When we consider that the chemicals represented in Figure 2 have been found in the indicated concentrations in drinking water, the matter is of some concern. This concern is even greater when we further consider that the chronic toxicity doses presented are based on frank toxic effects and not on more subtle effects which might be indicative of eventual health problems when ingested on a long-term basis.

In essence the information contained in this section shows that existing quality criteria are available for only a few inorganic chemicals, that pertinent toxicity data upon which to base standards are generally lacking and that both freshwater and drinking water in particular locations in the U.S. contain inorganic chemicals at concentrations which can be considered to be a health hazard. Because of the limited data, however, it is not possible to determine how widespread or how severe such a hazard might be.

TABLE VIII
REPORTED PERMISSABLE CONCENTRATIONS
OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESHWATER

Data for drinking water in the United States (p. 236) was obtained from a "Survey of Community Water Supply Systems" (129) and the California Water Quality Control Boards "Water Quality Criteria" (131). The more recent data (p. 239) was obtained from "Raw-Water Quality Criteria for Public Supplies" (186) and "Water Quality Criteria Report of the National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior" (261).

Data for drinking water in Europe (p. 237) was obtained from "River Pollution Causes and Effects" (276) and the California "Water Quality Criteria" (131).

Data for drinking water in the USSR are referenced as to source within the Table (p. 238). Only half of these standards are identified as having been made as the basis of toxicological considerations.

TABLE VIII - USPHS DRINKING WATER STANDARDS IN THE U.S. - 1962

<u>AGENT</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED LIMIT (mg/l)</u>	<u>MANDATORY LIMIT (mg/l)</u>
Arsenic	0.01	0.05
Barium		1.0
Boron	1.0	5.0
Cadmium		0.01
Chloride	250.0	
Chromium ⁺⁶		0.05
Copper	1.0	
Cyanide	0.01	0.2
Fluoride	Varies	Varies
Iron	0.3	
Lead		0.05
Manganese	0.05	
Nitrate	45.0	
Selenium		0.01
Silver		0.05
Sulfate	250	
Zinc	5.0	

TABLE VIII (CONT.) - 1961 WHO EUROPEAN STANDARD FOR DRINKING WATER

<u>AGENT</u>	<u>PERMISSIBLE LIMIT</u> <u>(mg/l)</u>	<u>EXCESSIVE LIMIT</u> <u>(mg/l)</u>
Arsenic		0.2
Cadmium		0.05
Chromium ⁺⁶		0.05
Copper	1.0	1.5
Cyanide		0.01
Fluoride	1.5	
Iron	0.1	
Lead	0.1	
Manganese	0.1	0.5
Nitrate	50.0	
Selenium		0.05
Sulfate	250.0	
Zinc		5.0

TABLE VIII (CONT.) - USSR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION OF
INORGANIC CHEMICALS IN RESERVOIR WATERS

AGENT	MPC (mg/l)	LIMITING INDEX	REFERENCE
Aluminum	0.5	Organoleptic	170,10,157
Antimony	0.05	-	
Arsenic	0.05	Sanitary-toxicological	153,157
Barium	4.0	Organoleptic	153
Bismuth			
Bi ⁺³	0.5	Sanitary-toxicological	215
Bi ⁺⁵	0.1	Sanitary-toxicological	215
Cadmium	0.01	General sanitary	153
Cadmium	0.0001	Toxicological	98
Cobalt	1.0	General sanitary	153
Copper	0.1	General sanitary	153
Cyanide	0.1	Sanitary-toxicological	153
Fluorine	1.5	Sanitary-toxicological	153,170
Iron	0.5	Organoleptic	153
Lead	0.1	Sanitary-toxicological	153,157
Mercury	0.005	Sanitary-toxicological	128,153,157
Molybdenum	0.5	-	157
Nickel	0.1	Sanitary-toxicological	153
Selenium	0.01	Sanitary-toxicological	153,159
Sulfides	None	General sanitary	153,216
Titanium	0.1	Sanitary-toxicological	216
Uranium	0.6	-	157
Vanadium	0.1	Sanitary-toxicological	153,157
Zinc	1.0	General sanitary	153

TABLE VIII (CONT.)

SURFACE WATER CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES IN THE U.S. - 1968

AGENT	PERMISSIBLE LIMIT (mg/l)	DESIRABLE LIMIT (mg/l)
Ammonia	0.5	Absent
Arsenic	0.05	Absent
Barium	1.0	Absent
Boron	1.0	Absent
Cadmium	0.01	Absent
Chloride	250.0	<25.0
Chromium ⁺⁶	0.05	Absent
Copper	1.0	Virtually absent
Cyanide	0.20	Absent
Fluoride	Varies	Varies
Iron	0.3	Virtually absent
Lead	0.05	Absent
Manganese	0.05	Absent
Nitrates and Nitrites	10.0	Virtually absent
Phosphorus	Varies	Varies
Selenium	0.01	Absent
Silver	0.05	Absent
Sulfate	250.0	<50.0
Uranyl ion	5.0	Absent
Zinc	5.0	Virtually absent

TABLE IX - RANKING OF REPORTED ACUTE MINIMUM LETHAL ORAL DOSE (mg/kg) IN MAMMALS

HCN	0.8	SbF ₃	110
NiCl	1.5	Sb	115
HgCl ₂	2	Mo	116
Se	2	NO ₃ ⁻	117
TeO ₃ ⁼	2.5	KNO ₃	133
Tl	3	CdCl ₂	150
NaCN	3.3	Na ₂ TeO ₄	165
SeO ₃ ⁻	3.5	AgNO ₃	170
BaCl ₂	7	LiF	200
Ba	8	MgSO ₄	200
As	9	AsO ₄ ⁻	238
KCN	10	boric acid	250
As ₂ O ₃	12	Ba(NO ₃) ₂	300
BaCO ₃	13	CaVO ₄	300
Sb	16	NaOCN	300
AsO ₂ ⁻	18	MoO ₃	333
NO ₂ ⁻	20	BaF ₂	350
Na ₂ TeO ₃	20	U	400
TeO ₄ ⁼	20	NaNO ₃	410
Tl ₂ O	21	Cr ⁺⁶	550
TlOAc	26	SbCl ₃	574
Co	33	NaBrO ₃	380
Ni	34	K ₃ NbO ₄	725
NbCl ₅	41	ZnSO ₄	750
KOH	43	K ₂ SO ₄	750
Cd	50	SbCl ₅	900
CH ₃ HgCl	58	FeCl ₃	900
NH ₂ NH ₂	60	Hg	1000
BeSO ₄	80	AlCl ₃	1130
Na borate	83	LaNO ₃	1450
BeCl ₂	86	NH ₄ ClO ₄	1900
FeCl ₂	100	KI	1980
ZnCl ₂	100	CaCl ₂	3650
CaMoO ₄	101	Na ₂ CO ₃	10,000
AlF ₃	103	Cu	10,000
		NaClO ₃	12,000

TABLE X - ACUTE TOXICITY RANKING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER
AS DETERMINED BY LD₅₀ IN MAMMALS USING ORAL ADMINISTRATION

0 - 49 mg/kg

Arsenite ion	Nitrite ion
Arsenic trioxide	Sodium selenite
Sodium arsenite	Sodium tellurite
Mercuric chloride	Thallium
Niobium chloride	Thallous acetate
Potassium cyanide	Thallous oxide
Nickel chloride	

50 - 99 mg/kg

Barium chloride	Cadmium chloride
Beryllium chloride	Hydrazine
Beryllium sulfate	

100 - 199 mg/kg

Antimony potassium tartrate	Calcium molybdate
Copper nitrate	Sodium tellurate
Aluminum fluoride	

200 - 299 mg/kg

Arsenate ion	Lithium fluoride
Calcium arsenate	Zinc chloride
Barium carbonate	

TABLE X (CONT.) - ACUTE TOXICITY RANKING OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN FRESH WATER
AS DETERMINED BY LD₅₀ IN MAMMALS USING ORAL ADMINISTRATION

300 - 499 mg/kg

Barium fluoride	Calcium vanadate
Copper sulfate	Uranium
Ammonium molybdate	

500 - 999 mg/kg

Antimony trichloride	Potassium niobate
Copper chloride	Tantalum chloride
Ferric chloride	

1000 - 5000 mg/kg

Aluminum chloride	Calcium chloride
Antimony pentachloride	Potassium iodine
Boric acid	Lanthanum nitrate
Ammonium perchlorate	Tantalum fluoride

>5000 mg/kg

Lanthanum acetate	Sodium chlorate
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TABLE XI- RANKING OF REPORTED ORAL THRESHOLD DOSES

	<u>mg/l</u>	<u>mg/kg</u>
Beryllium sulfate	0.0002	0.00001
Beryllium	0.001	-
Silver	0.05	0.0025
Aluminum molybdate	1.02	0.051
Aluminum fluoride	3.0	0.40
Aluminum chloride	4.0	0.50
Ammonium perchlorate	5.0	0.25
Barium chloride	100.0	5.00

FIGURE 1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LETHALITY AND CONCENTRATIONS
REPORTED IN FRESH WATER IN THE UNITED STATES

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between the available reported minimum lethal oral dose of inorganic chemicals and maximum concentration of these chemicals which have been reported in fresh water in the United States. The diagonal lines denote the area of potential toxicity for man calculated on the basis of the mean maximum water requirement of man ($35 \text{ ml/kg} \times 70 \text{ kg}$) and the mean usual daily intake of drinking water of man (one liter). The usual safety factor of one hundred times the value obtained with animal models has been included in calculating these limits. Thus, for example, a compound producing lethality at a dose of 100 mg/kg could produce cases of fatal poisoning if present in water at 29 mg/liter (on the basis of the consumption of 2.45 liters) or 70 mg/liter (on the basis of 1 liter consumption) if the 100-fold safety factor is considered.

In order to include in the graph as many elements as possible, the relationship has been represented on a logarithmic scale. Those elements placed just outside the limit of the graph indicate compounds which were reported at either a lower concentration in water or a higher lethal dose than represented by the graph. It will be noted that of all those compounds for which concentrations in water and minimum lethal oral dose are available, three fall within the usual and possible consumption of water by man and a number fall uncomfortably close to these levels of consumption.

Fig. 1: Relationship between Lethality and Concentrations reported in Fresh Water in the United States

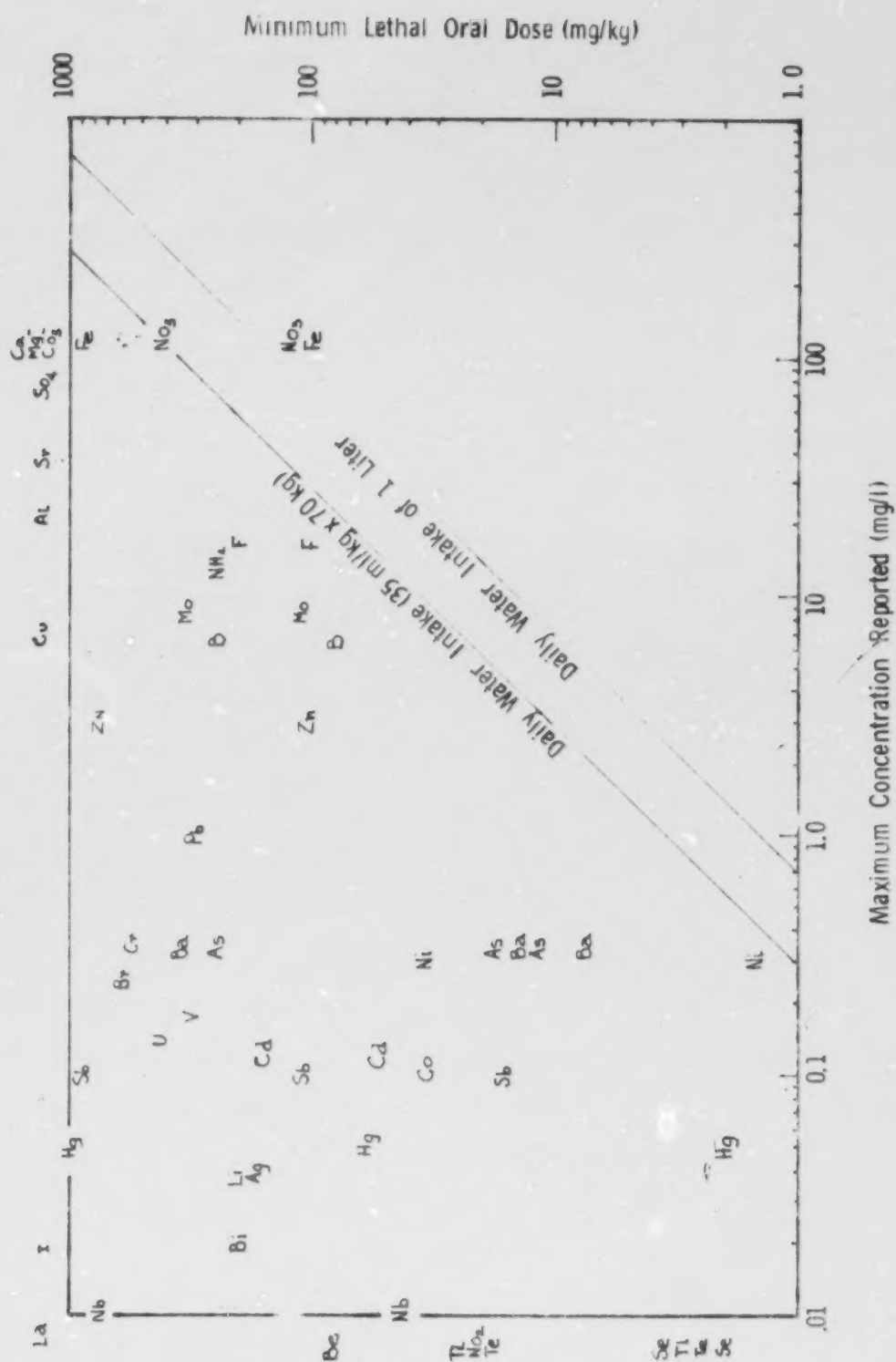


FIGURE 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHRONIC TOXICITY AND CONCENTRATIONS
REPORTED IN DRINKING WATER IN THE UNITED STATES

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between the reported lowest dose at which a chronic effect occurs (involving tissue damage, organ damage, growth effects or death) caused by inorganic chemicals and maximum concentration of these chemicals which have been reported in drinking water in the United States. It is to be realized that the chronic toxicity effects do not include reported biochemical or cellular changes which might be related to health. As described for Figure 1, the diagonal lines denote the area of potential toxicity for man based on the mean maximum and mean usual levels of human consumption of water and an applied safety factor of 100. We find that there are nine reported inorganic chemicals which fall into the usual and possible water consumption of man and three which are uncomfortably close to these levels of water consumption.

Only two threshold or maximum no-effect doses are available for use on this graph. These are for barium and chloride shown encircled. It is most likely that if this type of information had been available for other chemicals, many of them, if not all, would fall into the danger zone based on mean daily water consumption of man.

Fig. 2: Relationship between Chronic Toxicity and Concentrations reported in Drinking Water in the United States

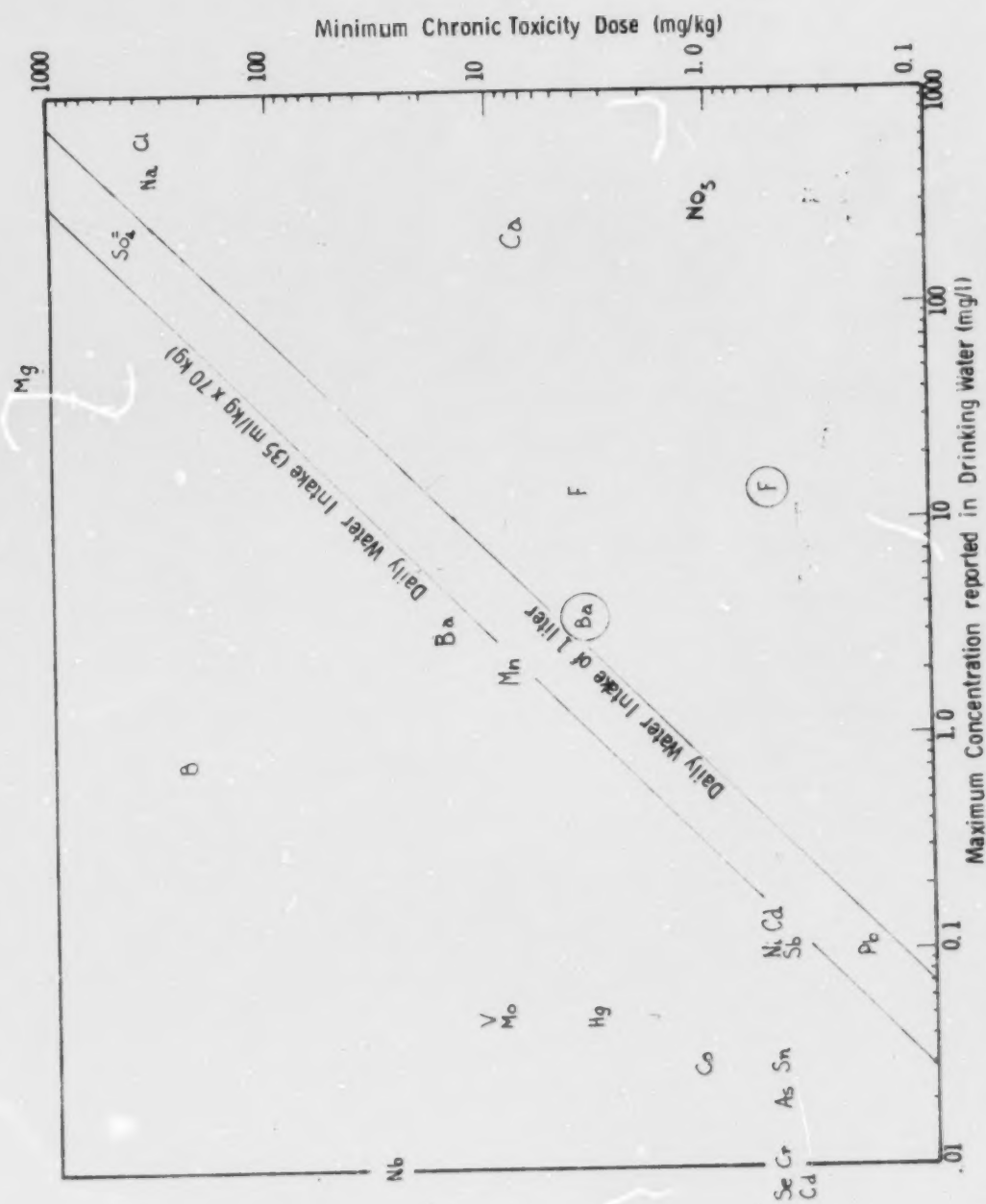
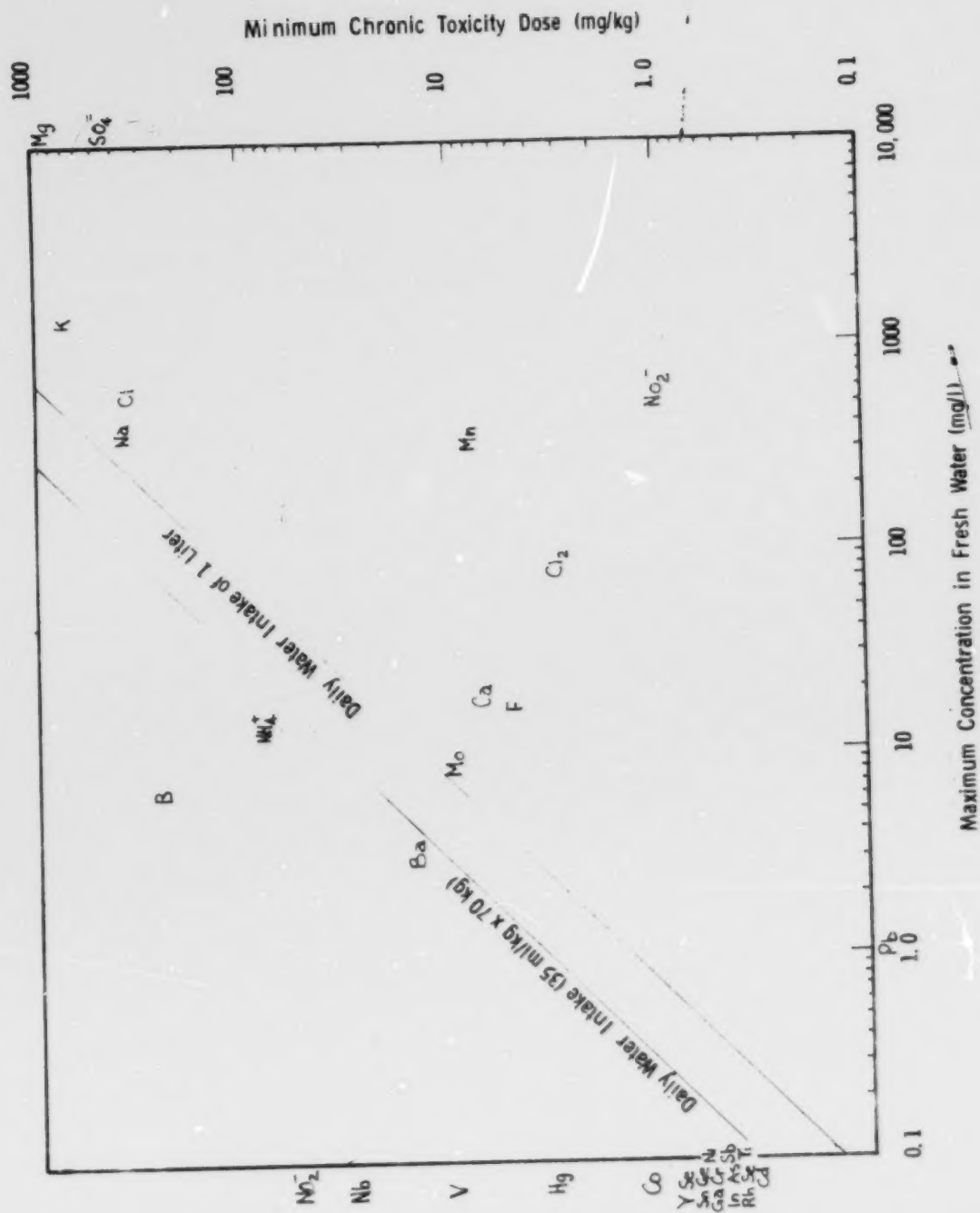


FIGURE 3: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHRONIC TOXICITY AND CONCENTRATIONS
REPORTED IN FRESH WATER IN THE UNITED STATES

Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between the reported lowest dose in which a chronic effect was seen and maximum concentration of inorganic chemicals which have been reported in raw "fresh water" in the United States. We find that there are 12 inorganic chemicals whose chronic toxicity doses fall within the normal consumption of water for man with a number of chemicals falling uncomfortably close to the maximum water requirements of man.

Fig. 3: Relationship between Chronic Toxicity and Concentrations Reported in Fresh Water in the United States



SECTION X

HEALTH EFFECTS OF INORGANIC CHEMICALS IN FRESHWATER

In discussing the health effects of chemicals in water, there is a temptation to extrapolate beyond available information. Although there are reasonable assumptions by which this can be done, we have chosen to deal only with those health effects which are supportable by existing facts available to us in terms of known concentrations in water and known toxicological information and the relationship between these as depicted in Figures 1, 2, and 3 on pages 243, 245, and 247 respectively, applying a safety factor of 100.

It is, of course, obvious that the information contained in these Figures is limited to those chemicals where both types of information (concentration in water and toxicity in mammals) are available. It should also be understood that the concentrations depicted in Figures 1, 2, and 3 are maximum concentrations found in raw water in the case of Figures 1 and 3 and drinking water in the case of Figure 2 and that the toxicity information is based on minimum doses found in mammals within a safety factor of 100 applied according to maximum and usual water consumption of a 70 kg man.

In Figure 1 we find nitrate and iron within concentrations which have been reported as acutely lethal.

In Figure 2 for drinking water we find sulphate, nitrate, sodium, chloride, fluoride, calcium, manganese, lead, and cadmium within chronic toxicity danger limits within nickel, antimony, lead, and barium close to these limits.

At the indicated dose, sulfate produces diarrhea in human infants, nitrate ion produces methemoglobinemia, sodium and chloride (as NaCl) cause loss of weight, fluoride causes severe mottling of teeth and affects the skeletal system, calcium at the level indicated has been correlated with increased urinary disease and arthritic conditions in humans, manganese is reported to cause kidney damage and inhibition of thyroid function in the rat, while cadmium has been shown to produce a variety of cardiovascular and renal effects. Lead, of course, produces a variety of toxic effects in a number of organ systems including the central nervous system.

Examination of the chronic effects of barium, nickel and antimony at the indicated doses show that barium produces structural tissue changes, antimony induces a significant decrease in growth in the mouse and a decrease in survival and longevity in the rat. Nickel affects food intake, growth rate and renal changes.

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These reported chronic effects are at doses which produce an effect and are not maximum no-effect doses which, if available, would more than likely shift many of these chemicals well within the danger limits as shown for the threshold or maximum no-effect doses for barium and fluoride (circled symbols).

In essence the limited available data on the relationship between concentration of inorganic chemicals in water and health effects indicate that water in the U.S. contains inorganic chemicals in concentrations which when ingested could either be acutely lethal especially in susceptible individuals or produce frank organ or tissue damage when ingested daily on a long-term basis. Inorganic chemicals which can produce long-term effects are found at undesirable concentrations not only in raw water but also in water supplies intended for human consumption. Because water treatment methods are not intended to remove chemicals in general, the existence of high concentrations in raw water which might be treated for domestic use is of some concern.

The full impact of carcinogens, teratogens and mutagens in water cannot be fully evaluated at this time because of the general unavailability of dose-effect relationships to determine threshold or maximum no-effect doses. It would be desirable that both organic and inorganic substances with these effects be eliminated from water entirely, but this is probably an impractical solution and some level in water must be tolerated. At this time the establishment of such a level for each compound can be derived only on an arbitrary basis.

Relatively speaking, the proportion of inorganic carcinogenic chemicals is about the same as that of organic carcinogenic chemicals (~20%). On the other hand, a smaller proportion of inorganic chemicals are teratogenic (~20% vs. 60%) and all organic as well as inorganic chemicals examined for mutagenicity are positive. The exact meaning of this mutagenic information must be approached with caution.

Theoretically all freshwater sources can be used for human consumption after treatment. However, treatment of such water is aimed at elimination of microorganisms, turbidity and organoleptic effects and, if this treatment removes chemical pollutants, it is by accident rather than design. Therefore, Figure 3 is presented on the same basis as Figure 2 for concentrations of organic chemicals which have been found in raw water in the U.S. and their chronic toxicity. We find that for a total of about 30 chemicals which have been found in "freshwater" 12 or approximately 40% fall within the danger zone of normal human water consumption. In addition to those chemicals already discussed with Figure 2 we have these additional chemicals: magnesium, potassium, molybdenum and chlorine. As will be noted, all 12 chemicals are within the average consumption of water by man allowing for the 100-fold safety factor.

At the indicated concentrations, magnesium can retard growth, potassium produces neural, muscular and renal effects, molybdenum causes anemia, gastrointestinal effects and loss of weight and chlorine can induce strong physiological effects. Again as with Figure 2, threshold or maximum no-effect doses would most likely place many compounds outside the danger zone with levels which would be of health concern. Again, it should be emphasized that the chemicals depicted in Figure 3 are limited only to those for which both concentration in water and toxicity data are available.

Unlike organic chemicals, many of the inorganic chemicals have shown beneficial effects. Calcium has been consistently shown to lower death rates from coronary heart disease in man, fluoride at concentrations less than 4 mg/l has been shown to reduce the incidence of dental caries; niobium at 5 mg/l orally increases longevity (however, at the expense of a decreased growth rate in the mouse, but with the opposite effect in the rat), selenium at 3 mg/l increases growth rate in the mouse and longevity in the rat, zirconium at 5 mg/l increases growth in the rat.

In terms of carcinogenicity, sodium arsenite, sodium germanate, and nickel (Ni^{+3}), all decrease tumor incidence when administered orally.

Therefore, some inorganic chemicals which are found or could be found in water have beneficial health effects.

SECTION XI

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SECTION XII

INDEX TO INORGANIC CHEMICALS

A

Aluminum, 19, 139, 196, 222, 224, 225, 228, 238
 Aluminum ammonium sulfate, 225
 Aluminum chloride, 113, 139, 215, 240, 242, 243
 Aluminum fluoride, 123, 158, 224, 240, 241, 243
 Aluminum hydroxide, 196
 Aluminum molybdate, 243
 Aluminum nitrate, 228, 232
 Aluminum oxide, 196
 Aluminum phosphate, 197
 Aluminum potassium sulfate, 225, 228
 Aluminum sulfate, 228
 Ammonia, 170, 224, 239
 Ammonia nitrate, 224
 Ammonia sulfate, 230
 Ammonia sulfide, 224
 Ammonia thiocyanate, 224
 Ammonium, 225
 Ammonium carbonate, 225
 Ammonium chloride, 224, 225, 228, 229
 Ammonium dichromate, 226, 227
 Ammonium ferrocyanide, 225
 Ammonium fluoride, 226, 232, 229
 Ammonium ion, 83, 222, 223
 Ammonium molybdate, 129, 167, 224, 227, 242
 Ammonium nitrate, 230
 Ammonium perchlorate, 121, 152, 240, 242, 243
 Ammonium persulfate, 178
 Ammonium potassium selenide, 211
 Ammonium sulfate, 21, 232
 Ammonium sulfide, 225
 Ammonium sulfite, 227
 Ammonium thiocyanate, 170, 225, 229, 230
 Antimony, 20, 113, 139, 227, 229, 230, 238, 240, 251
 Antimony fluoride, 225, 226
 Antimony ion, 139, 189
 Antimony pentachloride, 114, 240, 242

Antimony potassium tartrate, 113, 140, 241
 Antimony trichloride, 113, 140, 240, 242
 Antimony trifluoride, 114, 240
 Antimony trioxide, 189
 Arsenate, 188, 240
 Arsenate ion, 9, 115, 240, 241
 Arsenic, 22, 114, 140, 197, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 232, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240
 Arsenic trioxide, 115, 189, 198, 227, 232, 240, 241
 Arsenite, 9
 Arsenite ion, 115, 240, 241
 Arsine, 116, 226

B

Barium, 24, 116, 141, 222, 224, 227, 230, 236, 238, 239, 240, 246, 251
 Barium carbonate, 116, 240, 241
 Barium chloride, 117, 142, 227, 228, 229, 240, 241, 243
 Barium chromate, 202
 Barium fluoride, 117, 229, 240, 242
 Barium nitrate, 117, 230, 240
 Barium silicate, 199
 Barium sulfate, 198
 Barium sulfide, 198, 227, 229
 Beryllium, 26, 117, 142, 198, 222, 243
 Beryllium carbonate, 189
 Beryllium chloride, 118, 226, 240, 241
 Beryllium nitrate, 230
 Beryllium oxide, 199
 Beryllium silicate, 199
 Beryllium sulfate, 118, 143, 200, 230, 240, 241, 243
 Bicarbonate, 9, 223, 228, 230
 Bicarbonate ion, 12, 41, 120, 150
 Bismuth, 29, 118, 227
 Bismuth carbonate, 190
 Bismuth ion, 238
 Bismuth sulfate, 143
 Boric acid, 118, 143, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 240, 242

Preceding page blank

- Boron, 30, 118, 215, 222, 223, 236
239
Bromine, 12, 34, 222, 225, 228
- C
- Cadmium, 34, 119, 143, 190, 215, 222,
224, 225, 229, 232, 236, 237, 238,
239, 240, 250, 251
Cadmium acetate, 145
Cadmium chloride, 119, 146, 190, 224,
225, 227, 240, 241
Cadmium nitrate, 215
Cadmium oxide, 190
Cadmium sulfate, 148, 200, 215, 224
Calcium, 10, 37, 148, 223, 230, 250,
251, 253, 254
Calcium arsenate, 116, 241
Calcium bicarbonate ion, 150
Calcium carbonate, 149
Calcium chloride, 119, 150, 240, 242
Calcium chromate, 203
Calcium chromate (sintered), 203
Calcium fluoride, 190, 227, 230
Calcium hydroxide, 150
Calcium molybdate, 129, 240, 241
Calcium silicate, 211
Calcium sulfate, 150, 228
Calcium vanadate, 136, 240, 242
Carbon, 12, 40, 200, 223
Carbon monoxide, 225
Carbonate, 224, 228
Carbonate ion, 12, 40
Cerium, 42, 200
Cerium chloride, 120, 200
Cesium, 42
Chlorate, 225, 229
Chloride, 21, 226, 236, 239, 246,
250, 251
Chloride ion, 42, 151, 222, 223
Chlorine, 41, 151, 228, 229, 253
Chloroauric acid, 227
Chromic acid, 202
Chromic chloride, 190
Chromium, 9, 46, 121, 153, 200, 222,
223, 230
Chromium ion, 9, 152, 190, 202, 236,
237, 239, 240
Chromium trioxide, 202
- Cobalt, 48, 121, 154, 204, 216, 227,
229, 238, 240
Cobalt chloride, 205, 216, 224, 230
Cobaltic chloride, 154
Cobaltic oxide, 206
Cobaltic sulfate, 154
Copper, 50, 122, 206, 222, 223, 224,
230, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240
Copper chloride, 122, 242
Copper nitrate, 122, 241
Copper sulfate, 122, 206, 242
Cupric chloride, 224, 225, 227, 229
Cupric nitrate, 224, 225, 227, 229
Cupric sulfate, 155, 225, 227, 228
Cyanate, 224
Cyanide, 225, 227, 230, 236, 237, 238,
239
Cyanide ion, 83, 222
- D
- Dysprosium, 53, 206
- E
- Erbium, 53
Ethylmercuric chloride, 164, 224
Europium, 53
- F
- Ferric chloride, 125, 224, 225, 226,
240, 242
Ferric potassium sulfate, 225, 229
Ferric sulfate, 224, 225, 226, 228,
229, 230
Ferrus chloride, 125, 217, 240
Ferrous sulfate, 207, 224
Fluoride, 10, 223, 226, 230, 232, 236,
237, 239, 250, 251, 253, 254
Fluoride ion, 53, 155
Fluorine, 155, 229, 238
- G
- Gadolinium, 57, 206

Gallium, 57, 123, 158, 192, 224, 226, 228, 230
Gallium chloride, 158
Gallium citrate, 123
Gallium lactate, 123
Gallium sulfate, 216
Germanium, 58, 123
Germanium trioxide, 216
Gold, 58, 206

H

Hafnium, 58
Holmium, 58
Hydrazine, 130, 170, 193, 219, 224, 229, 230, 240, 241
Hydrazine peroxide, 229
Hydrochloric acid, 224, 228, 230
Hydrogen cyanide, 130, 170, 232, 240
Hydrogen ion, 58
Hydrogen sulfide, 224, 228, 230
Hydrogen sulfite, 228,
Hyponitrites, 219

I

Indium, 60, 124, 159, 192, 222, 223, 226, 227, 229, 230
Indium chloride, 124, 159
Indium nitrate, 216
Indium sulfate, 124
Iodine, 10, 61, 192, 222, 223, 224, 226, 228, 230
Iridium, 60
Iron, 60, 206, 222, 223, 230, 236, 237, 238, 239, 250
Iron-dextran complex, 206

L

Lanthanum, 65, 207, 227
Lanthanum acetate, 125, 242
Lanthanum chloride, 207
Lanthanum nitrate, 125, 207, 240, 242
Lead, 65, 125, 160, 192, 214, 217, 222, 224, 230, 236, 237, 238, 239, 250, 251
Lead acetate, 125, 161, 192, 217
Lead carbonate, 125, 161

Lead chloride, 126, 227
Lead nitrate, 225, 226, 227, 229
Lead oleate, 126
Lead phosphate, 207
Lead sulfate, 126, 225, 227, 229, 230
Lithium, 68, 126, 162, 222
Lithium carbonate, 162, 214, 217
Lithium chloride, 217, 230
Lithium citrate, 126
Lithium fluoride, 126, 230, 240, 241
Lutetium, 68

M

Magnesium, 68, 162, 207, 222, 223, 253
Magnesium chloride, 126, 162, 225, 230
Magnesium fluoride, 123
Magnesium fluorosilicate, 226
Magnesium nitrate, 230
Magnesium sulfate, 126, 163, 225, 226, 228, 229, 232, 240
Manganese, 71, 126, 163, 207, 222, 236, 237, 239, 250
Manganous acetate, 218
Manganous chloride, 164, 207, 230, 231
Manganous nitrate, 214, 218
Manganous sulfate, 164, 232
Mercuric chloride, 74, 127, 166, 192, 222, 223, 224, 227, 228, 229, 240, 241
Mercuric ion, 10
Mercury, 10, 75, 127, 164, 208, 222, 223, 224, 228, 238, 240
Methylmercuric chloride, 128, 164, 219, 224, 240
Methylmercuric dicyandiamide, 165, 219
Methylmercuric sulfide, 166
Methyl mercury, 165, 214, 218
Molybdenum, 75, 129, 167, 222, 238, 240, 253
Molybdenum ion, 167, 192
Molybdenum trioxide, 168, 240

N

Neodymium, 77
Nickel, 77, 129, 168, 188, 208, 222, 238, 240, 251, 254

Nickel carbonate, 129, 169
 Nickel chloride, 129, 169, 210, 229,
 240, 241
 Nickel ion, 192, 253
 Nickel nitrate, 224, 229
 Nickel sulfate, 229
 Nickel sulfide, 210
 Niobium, 80, 169, 253, 254
 Niobium chloride, 129, 169, 240, 241
 Niobium ion, 9, 169, 192
 Nitrate, 222, 223, 225, 227, 229
 236, 237, 239, 240, 250
 Nitrate ion, 80, 131, 171, 251
 Nitric acid, 224, 230
 Nitrite, 10, 222, 223, 239
 Nitrite ion, 80, 131, 170, 240, 241

O

Osmium, 84, 224, 226, 227, 228, 230
 Oxygen, 12
 Ozone, 224, 226, 228, 229

P

Palladium, 85, 132, 173, 188, 193,
 226
 Phenyl mercuric chloride, 166
 Phenyl mercury, 219
 Phosphate ion, 85, 222, 223
 Phosphoric acid, 231
 Phosphorus, 84, 210, 223, 239
 Platinum, 86, 210
 Potassium, 86, 188, 223, 253
 Potassium arsenate, 189
 Potassium bicarbonate, 151
 Potassium bismuth, 143
 Potassium chloride, 132, 173, 224,
 232
 Potassium chromate, 153, 190
 Potassium cyanate, 210
 Potassium cyanide, 130, 240, 241
 Potassium dichromate, 121, 227, 228
 Potassium fluoride, 232
 Potassium hydroxide, 132, 224, 225, 226,
 231, 240
 Potassium iodide, 124, 159
 Potassium iodine, 227, 240, 242
 Potassium niobate, 130, 169, 240, 242

Potassium nitrate, 131, 172, 240
 Potassium permanganate, 208, 231
 Potassium selenate, 133, 194
 Potassium sulfate, 133, 224, 232, 240
 Potassium tellurite, 134
 Potassium thiocyanate, 170, 192, 227,
 229
 Praseodymium, 88, 211
 Pyrophosphate, 219

R

Rhenium, 88
 Rhenium ion, 188
 Rhodium, 88
 Rhodium ion, 173, 193
 Rubidium, 88, 132, 173
 Ruthenium, 89

S

Samarium, 89
 Scandium, 89, 173, 193
 Selenite ion, 175, 240
 Selenium, 89, 132, 173, 225, 232, 236,
 237, 238, 239, 253, 254
 Selenium dioxide, 174
 Selenium ion, 174, 188, 193, 240
 Selenous acid, 133
 Silicon, 90
 Silicon dioxide, 91, 211
 Silver, 92, 175, 212, 222, 236, 239, 2
 Silver nitrate, 133, 212, 240
 Sodium, 12, 93, 176, 223, 230, 251
 Sodium aluminate, 226, 229
 Sodium arsenate, 198, 215, 225, 229, 2
 Sodium arsenite, 115, 141, 189, 225, 2
 241, 253, 254
 Sodium bicarbonate, 151, 224
 Sodium bisulfite, 224, 228, 229, 231
 Sodium borate, 118, 224, 226, 232, 240
 Sodium bromate, 119, 224, 228, 240
 Sodium bromide, 190, 227
 Sodium carbonate, 120, 151, 240
 Sodium chlorate, 120, 240, 242
 Sodium chloride, 176, 194, 220, 224
 Sodium chlorostannate, 194
 Sodium chromate, 226, 227, 228
 Sodium cyanate, 130, 240

Sodium cyanide, 130, 227, 240
 Sodium diarsenate, 214, 215
 Sodium dichromate, 204, 227, 228
 Sodium fluoride, 158, 191, 226, 230, 232
 Sodium fluoroaluminate, 232
 Sodium fluorosilicate, 226
 Sodium germanate, 159, 188, 192, 253, 254
 Sodium hydrosulfide, 228
 Sodium hydroxide, 132, 224, 229
 Sodium ion, 12
 Sodium nitrate, 131, 173, 227, 232
 Sodium nitrite, 131, 170, 240
 Sodium pyrophosphate, 226
 Sodium selenate, 133
 Sodium selenite, 133, 175, 193, 219, 241
 Sodium silicofluoride, 191
 Sodium stannous tartrate, 181
 Sodium sulfate, 133, 178, 224
 Sodium sulfide, 224
 Sodium sulfite, 178, 228, 230
 Sodium tellurate, 134, 240, 241
 Sodium tellurite, 134, 179, 227, 240, 241
 Stannous chloride, 135, 181, 194
 Stannous oleate, 194
 Strontium, 96
 Strontium chloride, 230
 Strontium chromate, 204
 Strontium nitrate, 230
 Sulfate, 222, 223, 236, 237, 239, 251
 Sulfate ion, 97, 177
 Sulfide, 238
 Sulfite ion, 12
 Sulfur, 230, 231, 232
 Sulfuric acid, 224, 230

T

Tantalum, 100, 212, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230
 Tantalum chloride, 134, 242
 Tantalum fluoride, 134, 242
 Tantalum oxide, 212
 Tellurate ion, 134, 240
 Tellurite ion, 134, 240
 Tellurium, 9, 100, 188

Tellurium acetate, 240
 Tellurium ion, 178, 188, 194
 Terbium, 100
 Thallium, 100, 135, 180, 220, 225, 232, 240, 241
 Thallium sulfate, 220
 Thallous acetate, 135, 180, 225, 232, 240, 241
 Thallous oxide, 135, 180, 225, 232, 240, 241
 Thorium, 101, 180
 Thorium dioxide, 180
 Thulium, 101
 Tin, 101, 180
 Titanium, 102, 182, 194, 224, 225, 227, 228, 238
 Titanium ion, 182
 Tribasic phosphate, 226, 227, 228, 231
 Tungsten, 103, 136, 182, 226, 227

U

Uranium, 103, 136, 182, 213, 222, 224, 226, 227, 229, 238, 240, 242
 Uranium (solid), 184
 Uranium VI, 183
 Uranyl fluoride, 184
 Uranyl ion, 239
 Uranyl nitrate, 184

V

Vanadium, 105, 135, 185, 222, 227, 228, 238
 Vanadium ion, 185, 194
 Vanadium pentoxide, 136, 185, 194
 Vanadyl sulfate, 195

Y

Ytterbium, 107, 213
 Yttrium, 107, 186, 188, 195, 224, 229
 Yttrium chloride, 136
 Yttrium nitrate, 136
 Yttrium oxide, 136

Z

Zinc, 107, 137, 186, 188, 195, 222, 224
236, 237, 238, 239
Zinc beryllium silicate, 200
Zinc carbonate, 187
Zinc chloride, 137, 188, 195, 224, 229,
240, 241
Zinc chromate, 154, 204
Zinc sulfate, 137, 187, 220, 224, 226, 227,
228, 240
Zirconium, 110, 187, 195, 253, 254

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27 Abstract	A survey of the literature dealing with inorganic chemical compounds was conducted to obtain and reference data relevant to the establishment of water quality criteria. More than 5,000 publications were reviewed. While nearly 300 inorganic species may exist in freshwater only 87 were identified in the literature. A wide distribution in concentrations in potable and polluted water was found.
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Data on acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and teratogenicity of inorganic chemicals have been tabulated. Because of the design of most of these toxicological determinations, it is difficult to extrapolate from this data to human health. This inability is furthered in that the concentrations of many materials in freshwater are reported in terms of elemental analysis alone without reference to the ionic or complex form of the material. However, toxicity varies with the complex ion and oxidation state.

Correlations have been made of minimum lethal oral dose versus maximum concentrations reported in freshwater, and of minimum chronic toxic dose versus maximum concentration reported in drinking water. Examples of inorganic species which approach a safety limit have been observed.

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